

LEADERS EXPLAIN ARMISTICE PLAN TO END CONFLICT

"Over the Top With the Best of Luck and Give Them Hell!"---Empey's Motto

"HYPOTHYREOSIS," WOMAN'S DEFENSE

Mrs. De Saullies' Lawyer
Says Disease of Thyroid
Gland Unbalanced Her and
Caused Her to Kill Her
Husband.

Minneapolis, N. Y., November 23.—"Hypothyroidism," which is termed an affection of the thyroid gland and which eventually produces a state of mental infirmity, today given by her attorneys as the disease from which Mrs. Blanca De Saullies was suffering when she shot her divorced husband, John L. De Saullies, at his Long Island home, the night of August 3. This definition of the cause of the defendant's alleged temporary loss of accountability was given by Henry A. Uterhart in outlining the case he will endeavor to prove in justification of the Chilean heiress on trial here charged with murder. The trial began in supreme court here Monday and the prosecution rested at noon today.

Cause contributing to Mrs. De Saullies' impaired mental condition, Mr. Uterhart said he would show, are to be found in a history of his client's domestic relations with the former Yale athlete and clubman whom she shot. A fracture of the skull, suffered several years ago, left a bit of bone pressing upon Mrs. De Saullies' brain, and this served to aggravate her alleged mental ailment, he said.

Announcement by the defense that Dr. Smith Hill Jelliffe, an alienist, would testify in Mrs. De Saullies' behalf, together with Dr. Louis C. Johnson, of Johns Hopkins university, whom Mr. Uterhart termed a "physiological chemist," seemed to forecast a long battle of medical technicalities.

Mr. Uterhart took more than an hour to sketch the defendant's early life, her marriage to De Saullies, their marital troubles, which ended in her obtaining a divorce, and her version of what occurred at her former husband's home, "The Box," near Westbury, L. I., on the night of the tragedy.

The prosecution rests. Examination of several witnesses today the prosecution rested its case shortly after the noon hour with the reading into the record of two letters exchanged by De Saullies and the defendant purporting to show that the child was legally in the custody of his father when the latter was shot. Among those who testified were Marshall A. Ward, self-styled intimate friend of John L. De Saullies; Mrs. Caroline Degener, De Saullies' sister, and his father, Major Arthur De Saullies, all of whom were at "The Box" when the shooting took place.

The defense, on the other hand, attempted to prove that Mrs. De Saullies

said when she entered the residence, "Where's Jack? I have come to take him home with me." Sheriff Phineas Seaman and Constable Leonard Thorne, large testified that Mrs. De Saullies was "very pale" when they took her in custody. Despite the circumstances the young woman was calm—"unusually calm"—the sheriff said, when she was arrested.

On cross-examination Seaman declared Mrs. De Saullies gave a "peculiar little laugh" every few moments while being taken from the justice's court to the jail. Her actions so alarmed him, he said, that he "sent for a doctor."

"Isn't this the Zoo?" the sheriff said. Mrs. De Saullies asked as she entered the jail.

After examining the prisoner next morning, Seaman said, the jail physician, Dr. J. L. Cleghorne, sent him a note saying it would be "unwise" to confine Mrs. De Saullies to a cell because of her "extreme nervousness and mental condition."

Alleged infidelities of De Saullies. Although it had been stated previously that none of the facts brought out during the hearing of Mrs. De Saullies' suit for divorce would become public during the trial, a large part of Attorney Uterhart's opening statement concerned De Saullies' alleged infidelities. The noble lord and John L. De Saullies, by an examination of the divorce proceedings.

Among those named by Uterhart in arraignment De Saullies was John Sawyer, a dancer, whom he said De Saullies had hired and never paid for, and there standing on the quarterdeck was another mentioned as being associated with the husband's so-called "Broadway past."

Will Bar the Use Of City Attorney In Trying Officers

Ordinance Committee Favors
Change as Result of
Beavers Trial—All Boarding
Schools Must Get City
License.

The ordinance committee of council Friday afternoon passed favorably upon several new ordinances, one of which proposes to make it impossible for the city attorney, or his assistant, to be used by city boards as prosecutors of city officers on trial unless instructed to do so by council, and another requiring all boarding schools in the city to be licensed by council.

The latter ordinance is aimed at a negro boarding school on Griffin street, in the fifth ward. At a meeting of the Fifth Ward club Thursday night steps were taken to put this boarding school out of business, objection being raised to it on the ground that it is in the midst of a white settlement in the fifth ward.

The action of the Fifth Ward club Thursday night resulted in Councilman Leonard Bell, of the fifth ward, introducing for approval of the ordinance committee an ordinance Friday afternoon which, if passed in council, will require all boarding schools to get permits for licenses from the mayor and general council.

Restaurant Ordinance Favored. An ordinance proposing to place severe sanitary restrictions about city restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and lunch rooms was acted favorably upon by the committee, but the ordinance was submitted to a committee of three to redraw it before it goes to council with the committee's report.

Inspired by the Beavers case, the ordinance committee took steps to make it impossible in the future for any city board to prosecute an officer of the city by using the city attorney or his assistant in the prosecution, without council's consent.

used by the police board only in an advisory way, and that the same use of the city attorney will be extended to the officer being prosecuted.

Ordinance Is Tabled. Councilman Cochran's ordinance which proposed to allow the sale of carbolic acid and sterilizing tablets only on a physician's prescription was tabled until Dr. Cochran can be heard on the matter.

An ordinance proposing to place the tax inspector under the supervision of the city auditor was withdrawn by Councilman Orme, who fathered it.

A petition not to allow fireworks to be set off during the Christmas season was filed by the committee, which explained that Atlanta already has sufficient placidness preventing the shooting of fireworks. It was stated that Mayor Candler would not grant action for the sale of fireworks this Christmas.

The provisions of the ordinance proposed by the committee regarding the restaurants of the city, the hotels, boarding houses and lunch rooms are roughly sketched as follows:

Sanitary Provisions. Must file petition for permit with health officer, Dr. J. P. Kennedy, who must investigate health conditions. Clean, sanitary conditions must exist in dining rooms, lunch counters, kitchens, store rooms, having clean walls and ceilings.

GOVERNMENT TO TEST GEORGIA FOREST LAW

Measure Recently Passed Forbids the Condemnation
of Land.

Washington, November 23.—(Special.)—It is understood that the United States forest service will make a test case of the recent law enacted by the Georgia legislature forbidding condemnation of land desired for national forest purposes without the consent of the owners.

Ordinarily the purpose of condemnation proceedings is to enable the local, state or federal authorities to clear title to property for which the owners are unwilling to accept what is deemed to be a reasonable price.

The conviction held here is that the owners of land in Georgia, which it was known the forest service desired for conservation purposes, secured the passage of the law forbidding condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner. The natural inference is that the owners thought thereby they would be able to secure higher prices.

The government wants certain land in Georgia, but those who are responsible for the expenditure of funds under the Weeks law are unwilling to pay what they regard as excessive prices.

There was some thought of withdrawing entirely from Georgia, but it can be said on authority this will not be done. The land already acquired in the state can be readily joined with holdings in North and South Carolina and Tennessee, placing the administration under foresters in the three adjoining states.

BAKER WILL DECIDE ON AVIATION SITES IN THE SOUTH SOON

By P. H. McGowan.
Washington, November 23.—(Special.)—It was learned here today that Secretary Baker will within the next day or two, decide upon the location of several aviation sites in the south.

The special board which has investigated these sites have made their report and one of the places recommended is Arcadia, Fla. What the others are cannot be ascertained tonight, but it is understood that the site at Grayson, Ga., is being considered.

Aviator Killed at Pensacola. Washington, November 23.—Herman Bose, an aviator, was killed at Pensacola, Fla., late today when his machine became unmanageable and plunged into the bay. Details of the death or residence of Bose, who held the rank of a first-class quartermaster, attached to the naval airplane station at Pensacola, had not reached the navy department tonight.

Lane's Dancing. Ivy 5786.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.
Atlanta—New York—Paris

\$6.45

For Women's Lace Boots
Formerly \$8 to \$10

\$6.45 for women's lace boots that were \$8.00 and \$10.00 when we had these styles in complete size ranges. But what is perhaps just as remarkable is the variety that we have included in this clearaway.

Patent leather with burgundy tops
Black kid with burgundy tops
Gun metal with burgundy tops
Patent leather with gray suede tops
Patent kid with dull kid tops
Dull kid with gray kid tops
Black kid with gray cravenette tops
Black kid with white kid tops
Black kid with black suede tops

Also there are French kid button boots with welt and turn soles, and patent leather button boots with kid tops.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

RUTH LAW CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT ABOUT COMMISSION

Washington, November 23.—Ruth Law, aviatrix, who has applied to the war department for a commission in the aviation section of the signal corps, called today at the white house. She declined to discuss the purpose of her visit, but said she believed the prospect of her getting a commission was very favorable.

Miss Law holds the American non-stop flight record and has participated in Liberty Loan drives by dropping "bombs" in various cities. When she called on President Wilson today, Miss Law wore a regulation officers' uniform under special permission said to have been granted by the war department.

FOOD ADMINISTRATORS TO REPORT ALL DEALERS

Washington, November 23.—Food dealers who have failed to comply with President Wilson's proclamation placing them under license must obtain licenses immediately or face proceedings aiming at suspending their trading operations. This was made known today when the food administration advised federal administrators in each state that some concerns had not complied with the regulations, and that action at once was necessary.

The advice also stated that some firms which had licenses were complying with the rule to have their license number placed on all packages. This is required to facilitate the requirement that no licensee shall trade with a firm included in the regulations and which has not procured a license.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.
Atlanta—New York—Paris

In the Junior Department (Third Floor)

Children's Hats Reduced to
\$1.75 \$2.75 \$3.75 and \$5.75

Every hat in the Junior Department is now reduced to one of these four prices.

It is our clearaway. So, if you would save a tidy sum now's the time.

The hats are such as you would hope to find—the smartest styles that we could select this fall in New York.

Plain tailored hats of plush and velour, dress-up hats smartly trimmed. Hats for the wee bit of a girl, hats for girls in their teens.

Coat Values for Girls (Sizes 2 to 16)

Several hundred out-and-out values—meaning more for the price than can ordinarily be found. If you would learn at first hand just how true this statement is, see the coats. We have gathered them into six groups.

Coats at \$5.50

Plaids and chevrons; weighty affairs that mean warmth throughout the winter. Pockets and belts on many.

Coats at \$12.50

Soft zibelines and richly toned plaids and velours and even black plushes—a beautiful collection of styles.

Coats at \$7.50

Rich, soft-toned plaids and chevrons, usually with velvet collars and perhaps a bit of velvet on cuffs.

Coats at \$16.50

More velours, plushes and zibelines fashioned with smart, close fitting collars, with pockets and belts. Fur trimmings.

Coats at \$9.50

Velours and burellas and corduroys in favored shades for fall. Occasionally we find a bit of fur trimming.

Coats at \$19.50

The favored pom-poms, broadcloths, velours, velvets and corduroys, all every color. Fur collars and fur cuffs.

New Mar-Hof Suits

of navy serge, in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, have just arrived.

These most serviceable of all suits for young women come in two grades of serge, one is \$15.00, the other \$19.50. They have full, plaited skirts.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company
Atlanta—New York—Paris

Carry Packages With You---It Helps the Red Cross

A Blouse Sale Right

Blouses of Georgette and Crepe de Chine
Bought Just the Other Day in New York for Less
Than Their Worth and So to Be Sold Today.

The pertinent facts are these—

The blouses are finer values than we have seen this season at their respective prices.

They are new; they are fresh; they are styles women will like to wear. Which also means they are styles women will like to make Christmas gifts of.

We've enough of them to go 'round, so to speak.

How our buyer got such values in this day and time is more than he has told us. But that hardly matters—here they are, and a woman can see what they are with her own eyes.



\$3.45

\$3.95

\$4.95

Crepe de Chine
White and Flesh

Here is one that is rather plain—a hemstitched panel down the front; another of the same type has large pearl buttons; another has satin faced collar and satin panel down front; two styles have embroidered fronts. They are all beautifully made—to these we have added quite a few blouses that were higher priced in our own stocks.

Crepe de Chine
and Georgette

White and flesh. One of crepe de chine has a high collar with black stock—another of crepe de chine has plaid tucked front, flat collar; one of Georgette is lovely with fillet lace edge and tucks; another of Georgette crepe has high-low collar and wide jabot edged with fillet. Please note the quality of the materials.

Georgette Crepe
White and Flesh

One has a Val. lace edged collar with fillet medallions in front, cluster tucks; one particularly pretty one has a Puritan collar and cuffs fluted and picot edged; one has a deep collar, edged with wide Venetian lace; another has the front embroidered over with little blue French knots—and there are others. They are higher-priced blouses.

Camisoles and Corset Covers Are Priced

Because they are a few of one kind and a few of another—of crepe de chine and satin, lace-trimmed and tailored styles.

Reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25 to ... 89c

Reduced from \$1.50 to ... 98c

Reduced from \$2.00 and \$3.00 to ... \$1.25

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

CRITICAL dressers begin at the very foundation and have each garment fit with perfect comfort, which, of course, includes the shirt. It is then an easy matter to have the outer clothing conform. Buying shirts hither and yon, one never knows about the fit until they're back from the wash, which accounts for so many that are tucked away, too good for the rummage and too ill-fitted uncomfortable to wear. One order placed here will illustrate the point to your satisfaction.

JEWELL SHIRT COMPANY
34 N. Peachtree—3rd Floor

SHIRTS
TO
MEASURE



A Puritan
Thanksgiving

To our sturdy ancestors—the Puritans—we owe our national observance of Thanksgiving Day.

Consecrated to a principle of good living, these stern but just pioneers were also fond of good living in the material sense—and feasting accompanied the spiritual occupations of the day.

Let your material observance of "Thanksgiving" remind you of its origin.

Serve a PURITAN HAM
(First in the Land)

for
THANKSGIVING DAY.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

If your dealer doesn't handle Puritan telephones

L. W. BROWN, Branch Manager,
54-56 E. Atlanta St. Atlanta,
Telephone 34-55 and 32-24.

Puritan Hams and Bacon are
cured daily in our Atlanta Branch
House, insuring fresh, brightly
colored meat at all times.

Puritan
Hams and Bacon

SOCIAL ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hatcher have returned from New York. Miss Janet Hatcher remained to visit Mr. and Mrs. Alton in Jersey City, and other friends in New York and neighboring cities.

Mrs. L. E. Bradford is critically ill at the home of Mrs. Ray Pierce, 625

at the home of Mrs. Ray Pierce, 625 Courtland street.

Mrs. Guy Mitchell, who is convalescing at St. Joseph's infirmary after an illness of several weeks, will return to her home on Sixth street the last of next week.

Miss Catherine Whitfield, of Montgomery, arrives Sunday to visit Miss Catherine Terry.

Mr. Robert Gregg has returned from New York. Mrs. Gregg will remain some time longer the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Roland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wardlaw are in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills B. Lane, of Savannah, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, at Pine Hill, for the week-end.

Mrs. R. H. Martin entertained at bridge yesterday afternoon at her home on Seventeenth street in compliment to Mrs. Julian Talmadge, of Athens, the guest of Mrs. J. M. Boykin.

Miss Winnie May Hughes, of Danville, Ga., is the guest of Mrs. Harvey Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Carson enter-

tained informally at dinner last night at their home in the Babbage apartment.

Mrs. H. Jacobs, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Louis Wellhouse.

Dr. Thomas Crenshaw, Jr., is home from Camp Wheeler for a short stay.

Mrs. E. H. Richardson, of Cedar town, has been visiting Masters Everard and Leonard Richardson during the absence of their parents in New York. Mrs. and Mrs. Richardson will return home today.

Miss Lola Wood, of Cedar town, who attended the Hardwick-Smith wedding in New York, will visit friends in Washington and Baltimore before returning to Georgia and will be accompanied home by Miss Jeanne Trevelyan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who will be her guest for some time.

HEALTH OFFICIALS DOING THEIR BEST TO SAFEGUARD MILK

City health officials yesterday told government authorities and a committee of the chamber of commerce at a meeting at the chamber, that Atlanta's milk supply isn't so bad as it is said to be, and that Atlanta is doing everything in its power to safeguard the milk supply, but that the city's every precaution was being taken to safeguard the milk supply by not having sufficient milk and dairy inspectors. He recommended the employment of six or eight more men for this work. The matter was brought to the attention of council at the next meeting of this body.

Little Stenographer Remembered by "Ma" And Meal Is Delayed

If there is a doubting Thomas in Atlanta who does not believe Billy Sunday's religion is of the right kind, please read this, written for just that person and others like him who believe Billy is a fraud.

Friday afternoon was cold as the Georgians say Greenland is, and the Sunday family knew it. Billy came out of the tabernacle and quivered in his nice big automobile where he wrapped himself up in a woolly laprobe. Mrs. Sunday followed the chauffeur and there and the engine was going. Home and supper, it must be confessed, loomed pleasantly before Billy's tired eyes when "Ma" Sunday remembered. "Billy," she said, stopping the chauffeur, "forget that little stenographer who has been working out at the house. Mr. Roddeheaver said she was tired and—" Then Billy: "That's right. I clean forgot."

RED CROSS TO SUPPLY COMFORTS FOR SAILORS

Middlemen on American vessels are barred from receiving comforts of any nature from any organization except the American Red Cross according to a telegram received Friday by Colonel W. L. Peel, manager of the southern division of the Red Cross, from S. M. Greer, a Red Cross worker of Washington, D. C.

The telegram stated that orders to this effect have been issued by the head of the navy to all commanders of vessels and marine and training stations. This leaves the Red Cross organization the sole source of supply, operating from its headquarters for American tars and prospective tars in training.

This is significant, Colonel Peel says, in that it means that increased efforts will have to be made to help the Red Cross forces in their work. In order that Sammies who will serve on the waters will not suffer through lack of comforts not afforded by the government.

Mr. Peel also received Friday a telegram from H. P. Davidson, chairman of the war council of the Red Cross, who spoke here in the interest of war work last Tuesday, thanking him and Atlanta for the spirit manifested here in the work of the Red Cross.

Mr. Davidson's telegram follows: "W. L. Peel, Manager, Care American Red Cross, Wheeler Building, Atlanta, Ga.: Please let me thank you and all your people again for wonderful day you gave us in Atlanta. Evidence there of growth both in size and spirit of Red Cross work was inspiring and hospitality was almost overwhelming. All good wishes. H. P. DAVIDSON, New Orleans, La., November 22, 1917."

EXPRESS COMPANIES SEEK RATE INCREASE

The express companies of the country are asking the interstate commerce commission for a 10 per cent increase in rates, according to a notice received by the state railroad commission Friday from the American, Adams, the Southern and the Wells Fargo express companies.

The companies claim that their increased expenses, particularly raised in pay to employees, have made an increase in revenue necessary. The companies allege that their business for the first six months of the present year resulted in a deficit of \$39,848.97.

SOLDIERS TO ATTEND M'CORMACK CONCERT

Ticket sales for the McCormack concert next Thursday, Thanksgiving night, are expected to take a jump today, when officers and men begin to arrive from Camp Gordon for their half-holiday. Hundreds have telephoned to ask that seats be laid aside until Saturday, when they could call for them.

One sergeant got leave of absence Friday and bought seats for twenty men from one company. The auditorium is likely to be a sea of khaki on Thanksgiving night, and Mr. McCormack will have to respond to requests for his famous marching songs.

Better Than Ever Ice Cream Sodas

Brown & Allen Terminal Station

At the Sunday morning service when Mr. Liphams suggested that, in view of the prevailing high prices, the new pastor's salary ought to be raised, the congregation responded by immediately subscribing an additional \$200 on the salary of Rev. J. M. Radford, who succeeds Mr. Liphams.

Retiring Pastor Honored.

Calhoun, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—At a farewell service held in the First Methodist church here last night, Rev. C. M. Liphams, the retiring pastor, was presented with a handsome gold watch and a substantial purse as a token of the appreciation of his congregation and of the citizens of the town at large.

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Jacobs' Anti-Freeze Mixture

Per Gallon \$1.25 Jacobs' Pharmacy

One Gallon Sufficient for Average Auto.

Will Not Injure the Radiator.

Does All Over the City

GORGAS INSPECTS WHEELER HOSPITAL

Says Pneumonia Is Due Largely to Epidemic of Measles, and That the Death Rate Is Comparatively Small.

Macon, Ga., November 23.—Surgeon General Gorgas inspected Camp Wheeler and the base hospital today. He arrived at reveille and did not leave until after darkness had settled in tonight.

Surgeon General Gorgas complimented General Hayden and other officers on the condition of the camp and the personnel of the men.

Tonight Surgeon General Gorgas stated that a certain amount of the sickness at Camp Wheeler was due to pneumonia, growing out of measles cases. The epidemic of measles, he said, was due to the fact that large numbers of drafted men had come from sparsely settled districts where they had never had measles. He declared measles was one of the most contagious of diseases and stated that it had not gotten into northern camps because those troops are from more thickly settled districts and most of them have had the disease.

The surgeon general stated that there had been some suffering here for want of clothing, and some of the sickness could be traced to this, he added. He said that this condition has been relieved.

The epidemic of measles has sharply decreased, he said. "The situation is rapidly improving. The organization at the camp base hospital is thoroughly competent to take care of the situation."

As to deaths, he said the percentage of deaths at Camp Wheeler was small considering the circumstances and the season of the year.

Governor Charles Henderson, of Alabama, members of his staff and several other Alabama people will arrive at 10 o'clock Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock General R. E. Steiner, of the 8th brigade, will give a review of the Alabama troops in honor of Governor Henderson and Surgeon General Gorgas.

Surgeon General Gorgas will spend Saturday at Camp Wheeler.

There were four deaths at Camp Wheeler during the day, as follows: Sergeant James H. Bell, Orangeburg, South Carolina; Adolphus Coley, Vienna, Ga., company G, 124th infantry; Jesse Lee, company G, 124th infantry; and Jesse Lee, company G, 124th infantry.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to work out the details of classification of registrants according to the showing of answers to the questionnaire. This committee is composed of J. R. Seawright, of Division No. 1, chairman; C. T. Nunnally, of Division No. 2, and J. R. Nunnally, of Division No. 3.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND CITY SALESMEN Meet at Luncheon

The brokerage firm of J. E. Raley & Brother are arranging a luncheon Saturday at their offices, 110-118 Peters street, for the City Salesmen's Association and the wholesale grocers of Atlanta. The association accepted the invitation to hold the weekly session this week at the offices of J. E. Raley & Brother, and the luncheon will be served immediately following the business meeting, or about 12 o'clock, the business session being held at 11 o'clock.

All members of the association, together with wholesale grocers and their employees, are extended a most cordial and urgent invitation to be present. There will be ample "entertainment" in the shape of "entertainment" and lots of good fellowship, after which a picture of the "bunch" will be made for the firing line.

THIRD ENTERTAINMENT FOR CAMP GORDON BOYS

The Decatur camp activities committee will send a third entertainment to Camp Gordon tonight. Several of the young women of Decatur go out and do all they can to make the life of the boys at the camp pleasant. Under the leadership of Mrs. Branch and Mrs. Trotti, not only regular entertainments are given in the huts, but visits are made on Sunday afternoon and evening. It is their desire to bring the soldier boy in direct touch with home life as often as possible. Dozens of these boys are entertained in Decatur homes on Sunday for dinners. Auto rides are given to them, and the piano and phonographs are kept going as long as the boys can remain away from camp.

Each week the Decatur committee carries magazines and flowers to the hospitals at Fort McPherson.

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LITTLE LOCALS ABOUT THINGS OF CITY INTEREST

An agreement has been reached between the railroad and the railroad commission whereby the freight rates on canned sweet potatoes have been cut to 35 cents per hundred pounds between Atlanta and the producers at Vidalia, Ga. This cut amounts to about 10 per cent, which will probably be followed by a slight drop in the prices of this commodity in Atlanta. A shipment of about twenty-five cars followed the lowering of the freight rate, these cars arriving in Atlanta Friday.

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, Colonel Albert Howell, chief, and other Atlanta members of the governor's staff, reviewed the first fall parade of the cadets at the Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, Friday morning. The governor was greatly impressed with the manliness of the cadets and the thoroughness of their training. Mayor Longino and the city council of College Park were also present at the review.

Mrs. Beaumont Davidson, chairman of the Fulton and DeKalb counties branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, and Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, congressional district chairman, will, with other Atlanta women, attend the state convention of the Georgia Equal Suffrage party at Augusta today. The convention will be in session but one day. One of the notable speakers on the program will be Mrs. McClung, of Alberta, Canada, whose subject will be "Canada in War Time."

While trying to escape after being apprehended in what the police charge was an attempt to steal an automobile, a young white man giving his name as John Thomas, his age as 19, and claiming Columbus as his home, was shot in the right leg by Officer Stigall Thursday afternoon near the Sunday tabernacle. He was lodged at the police station on suspicion. Thomas, the arresting officer said, attempted to strike him with a wrench when he sprang into the car and commanded him to stop. It was not until he attempted to make his escape, he said, that he fired on him. The automobile

belongs to C. H. Floyd, of 514 Peachtree street.

Special Committee On Printing Costs Meeting at Capitol

The special committee of the legislature, appointed to investigate the state's printing costs, is in session at the state capitol. The committee expects to complete its deliberations Saturday and will hold a conference with the governor before adjournment.

The committee consists of Bion Williams, of Meriwether, chairman; W. Trox Bankston, of Troup, and Senator Alonzo Fleiss.

BLALOCK IS PREPARING FOR WAR TAX MEASURE

Deputy Collector A. O. Blalock, collector of internal revenue for Georgia, Friday issued circulars and request blanks for revenue stamps to retail dealers throughout the state, in order to have Georgia retailers prepared for the war stamp tax measure which becomes effective December 1.

Collector Blalock urges that the request blanks be filled out as early as possible and mailed to his office, with the number of stamps of each denomination desired, and accompanied by remittances sufficient to cover the amount of stamps ordered. Stamps will be sent to dealers by ordinary mail, less otherwise directed, or by registered mail when money or postage stamps for registry fee is sent. When sent by express they will be at the purchaser's expense.

Lane's Dancing, Ivy 5786.



Soft hats

\$3, \$3½, \$4 to \$6

THE soft hat still remains the

"king" of all hats—the styles we show please all the "queens," too; it's a wonderful collection of handsome shapes and colors, every tasteful man appreciates.

May we show them to you soon?

Daniel Bros. Co. 45 to 49 Peachtree St.

45 to 49 Peachtree St.

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CONGREGATIONALISTS MEETING IN ATHENS

Athens, Ga., November 23.—(Special.) The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the general convention of Congregational churches of Georgia is in session here at the First Congregational church, colored. The sessions will continue through Sunday. Prominent leaders of the denomination for Georgia and also throughout the United States are on the program.

The eighth annual meeting of the Sunday school and Endeavor societies of the state, in connection with the general convention, occupied Friday, with prominent workers from a dozen states present.

HOW TO RELIEVE A BABY'S COLD

The best plan is to use a very mild

salve containing the correct proportions of the soothing, cleansing and antiseptic oils of Eucalyptus, Wintergreen, Menthol and Pinus Sylvestris, with Camphor and refined petrolatum. All the drug stores now sell this mild salve under the name of Eucapine Salve. It is especially good for the mother's use with her children and sells for twenty-five cents for a large family jar.

The little tots enjoy Eucapine Salve and soon learn to call for it by name and doctor themselves when they feel irritation of the nose and throat. They consider it fun and it keeps their noses and throats comfortable, clean, sanitary and free from secretions and germs. Your regular drug store will supply you with Eucapine Salve, or it will be mailed postpaid to any address for twenty-five cents by the Eucapine Chemical Company, Atlanta, Ga. Distributors for the South.—(adv.)

YOUR AUTO RADIATOR FROM CONE'S ANTI-FREEZE

Protects to 15 Degrees Below Zero. Alcohol—does not contain chemicals or substances that injure metal surfaces. Price \$1.50 per gallon. Drive up to any of our stores and we will put it in for you.

CONE'S

"A Good Drug Store."

80 Whitehall, Pryor and Decatur, 61 Peachtree.

80 Whitehall, Pryor and Decatur, 61 Peachtree.

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BABY GRAND PIANO

A New Record for 1917

"The sale of Grand Pianos for 1917 will break all records."

So says one of the big piano manufacturers of New York. The reason is not hard to find:—

People realize the artistic advantages of the Grand piano. You may now buy a Grand which takes up about the same room as an Upright piano.

Besides the price is no more than that of a high-grade Upright piano.

In the dainty

Brambach Baby Grand,

you get wonderful tone quality, graceful lines, and durability.

Price \$485

See and hear it TODAY

Phillips & Crew

Piano Co.

82 N. Pryor Street

SICK RATE IS HIGHEST AMONG SOUTHERN MEN

Health Conditions Not So Good
in Camps Where Dixie
Boys Are Training.

Washington, November 23.—Although 96 deaths occurred at national guard and national army camps during the week ending November 18, health conditions at a majority of the camps was more satisfactory than the week previous, according to field sanitation reports to the surgeon general compiled today. Pneumonia epidemic in some southern camps and most prevalent where there are many cases of measles, claimed 61 victims during the week.

The highest sick rates come from camps at which southern troops are training. The rate in the national guard is 42.6 a thousand, compared with 25.5 for the national army men. The highest rate was at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where measles is increasing. The rate is 87.3 a thousand. Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md., showed the cleanest slate, with a rate of 8.1.

The national guard camps where conditions are not as good as the previous week are at Greenville, S. C., Macon, Ga., Fort Worth, Texas, Hattiesburg, Miss., Alexandria, La., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and are given as the cause. The national army camps not up to the standard of the previous week are at Columbia, S. C., Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Sam Houston.

More Than 300 Mothers Hit Trail Friday Afternoon

By Paul Jones.

The sawdust trail was opened for the first time at an afternoon service Friday when Billy Sunday finished his wonderful sermon to mothers. When the invitation was extended to those who wanted to take a stand on the side of God to come forward, more than three hundred sweet-faced old ladies and younger mothers came to take the evangelist's hand.

Billy Sunday had preached a sermon remarkable for its tenderness and human love. He had caught the inspiration that was felt by all present as he looked into the congregation of more than 8,000 sweet-faced old ladies, many of whom had long passed the three-score and ten years of life. The presence of so many silver-crowned heads must have carried the evangelist back to the side of his own mother, whom he declared, "slipped away one night, without telling anyone she was going," for his sermon was as soft and tender as a mother's love.

Many Moist Eyes.
Thousands of handkerchiefs were raised to the eyes of his hearers as the evangelist told many touching incidents that involved the love and sacri-

fice of the maternal nature, and even the men in the audience wept as Billy Sunday touched the heart-strings that always respond to the mention of "Mother." White flowers and white ribbons were seen on each man's coat lapel, worn in token of love for the one whose sacrifice gave them existence.

It was the largest crowd that Billy Sunday had preached to at any afternoon service, with the exception of Sunday, and the old ladies, who made up the larger portion of the audience, were given the best seats in the house. In the midst of the song service about a dozen of the inmates of the Old Ladies' home came into the building, and they were cheered as they thoughtfully requested the younger ladies in the audience to sacrifice their seats in order that the old ladies might be comfortably fixed.

Sitting just back of the pulpit, in a place of honor, was Mrs. Dora Turner, of Blount Mountain, who knew Charles H. Gabriel, the great composer of sacred hymns, when he was a poor music teacher, and who had been escorted to the meeting by Mr. Gabriel. He sat at her side, after having brought her to the city in a handsome automobile from her home.

Mayor Candler was another prominent personage who sat upon the platform.

Old Hymns Are Sung.
The song service, which preceded the sermon by almost an hour, was a feature of the meeting, and the memories of the old ladies were wafted gently back over the years that have passed as many famous old-time hymns were sung at their request. "How Firm a Foundation," "Amazing Grace," "How Sweet the Sound," "How Tired and Tasteless the Hours," "My Days Are

Gliding Sweetly By," "I Am Bound for the Promised Land," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "The Old-Time Religion" were sung by the great chorus and by the congregation with a feeling that brought back the numbers of old-time camp meetings, before modern hymns and popular songs were known.

Many of the old ladies closed their eyes and joined in the old-fashioned hymns, and their heads and bodies could be seen to sway with the rhythm of the sweet old melodies. Tears swam in the eyes of thousands as the great congregation sang with the old ladies, "My Days Are Gliding Sweetly By," and the wrinkled faces of the aged mothers bore a look of triumphant faith as they sang, "I Am Bound for the Promised Land."

Rody Catches Inspiration.
Rody caught the inspiration of the scene, and he led the songs, as only Rody can. He evidenced his veneration for the mothers many times by his gentle attention to the old ladies and he caused a good-humored laugh that pleased all the audience when, in singing seats for the ladies of the Old Ladies' home, he said: "Will you young women give up your seats for the old ladies, these young girls from the Old Ladies' home may have better seats?"

Three old ladies, who were given the old ladies and that brought great pleasure to them were a solo on the hymn "The Old-Time Religion." They sang in two parts, "A Perfect Day" and "I Will Sing You a Song of That Beautiful Day." The old ladies, who were given the title of his favorite hymn, and was answered, "I like them all, but sing, 'The Old-Time Religion.'"

The great crowd gave Billy Sunday the greatest attention as he elaborated the narrative up from the great prophet's babyhood, when he was given to the point where he ceased to remain in the arms of his mother, and he told the story, told as only Billy Sunday could tell it, and he not only impressed upon the minds of the audience the truth of the sacrifices they must make, but he showed them the great reward that comes to mother's love.

ADMIRAL CAPPS QUILTS FLEET CORPORATION

Because of Ill Health—Successor Has Not Yet Been Chosen.

Washington, November 23.—Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, general manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet corporation, was relieved from duty in that position tonight because of ill health and with expressions of deepest regret by the chief executive. His successor has not been named, but Chairman Hurley, of the board, was known to favor appointment of a man trained in the same service.

While Admiral Capps' physician has advised him that to continue work either on the fleet corporation or in any capacity would imperil his life, there were reports that friction between the admiral and Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, hastened the former's decision to retire. He would have been forced to resign in any case within a few weeks, according to those who know his physical condition; but the recent action of the shipping board in reorganizing the fleet corporation with Charles A. Ples, as vice president, in virtual charge of the ship construction program, was said to have influenced the admiral to withdraw without more delay.

There was much discussion tonight as to the probable selection by the president of a successor to Admiral Capps. Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, and formerly a naval constructor, is known to have declined the post when offered it by Mr. Hurley. In a letter to Secretary Daniels, made public tonight, Chairman Hurley suggested that a naval engineer or constructor be named. The secretary and Mr. Hurley have been discussing the matter, but so far as was made known they reached no decision.

There have been reports that F. T. Bowles, former head of the Fore River Shipbuilding company and also formerly a chief constructor of the navy, would retire with Admiral Capps, whose chief assistant he has been since the latter's appointment, but no announcement was made tonight.

Tribute was freely paid to Admiral Capps on all sides for the work he has done in organizing the corporation's office after his took charge after the Denman-Guthrie dispute.

ATLANTA FISH CLUB IS AWARDED PRIZE AS ONE OF THE BEST

Combine patriotism with your religion Sunday morning when you go to the tabernacle to hear Billy Sunday. Pick out a soldier and ask him to go home to dinner with you, treat him as one of the family and watch the warmth of your hospitality dispel the loneliness he has felt before.

This suggestion was made by Billy Sunday and was at once put before the audience by Rody Thursday night. He knows exactly how it feels to be a soldier, because he was a soldier himself during the Spanish-American war and camped down south away from his northern home.

A homesick boy a long ways from his folks appreciates a mighty little a mighty lot," he said, and called on those who would take a soldier home with them to raise a hand. The number of hands that went up indicated many of the Camp Gordon boys would be welcomed and would go back to camp with an entirely new zest for the week's work ahead.

Woman Gets Receiver For Note Given Hubby By Father After Suit

Mrs. Malinda Wirasing, in her suit for divorce and alimony against her husband, William S. Wirasing, yesterday asked that the superior court charge of a note given by her father to her husband for \$25,000 and which falls due on November 24, 1918.

Mrs. Wirasing asserts that she and her husband eloped and married against her father's wishes in 1906. Her father, on gaining knowledge of the elopement, she said, jumped into a car, overtook the young couple, severely beating her husband and her. As a consequence Wirasing entered suit for \$25,000 damages for assault and battery and a verdict in his favor was returned. Part of the money was paid in cash and the balance was placed in the note which figures in the present litigation, she says.

Judge John T. Pendleton named sheriff James L. Lowry as receiver for the note. He also issued a restraining order against Wirasing, preventing him from attempting to see or annoy his wife.

Brunswick "Y" Rally.

Brunswick, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Dr. J. M. C. A. work at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., will be the principal speaker at the big "Y" rally to be held at the First Methodist church in this city Sunday afternoon, which will close the campaign for funds waged in this city during the week. Besides Dr. Weber there will be a number of other speakers and it is hoped to bring Brunswick's subscription up to \$10,000, the amount the local committee started out to secure.

PROMINENT NEWSPAPER MAN IS REFUSED INSURANCE

Turned Down Several Times
on Account of Serious Kidney
and Stomach Trouble—Case
Considered Hopeless—In Perfect
Physical Condition After
Taking Vitona, and Policy Is
Granted Without Question.

"Vitona is simply worth its weight in gold," said G. E. Johnson, 407 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, and foreman of the big press rooms of the Atlanta Georgian and Hearst's Sunday American, a few days ago, in telling of his wonderful restoration to health through the use of the new discovery, which is now being discussed from one end of the State to the other. Mr. Johnson is one of Atlanta's best known citizens and is a man whose word is considered as good as his bond. He is a prominent figure in Atlanta labor circles.

"I suffered with kidney trouble and was in a general run-down condition," continued Mr. Johnson. "My limbs and joints were all swollen and my stomach became so bloated I had to let out my belt several inches. I was just choked full of poison. I was also bothered a great deal with stomach trouble, lost my appetite and felt awful. I had severe headaches and was dreadfully nervous and had to get up all during the night on account of my kidneys. I became very weak and got so that I could hardly stand on my feet. I tried all kinds of medicine, but nothing seemed to reach my trouble."

"I made several applications for life insurance, but each time was turned down on account of my physical condition. This made me worry all during the night and I was almost at the point of despair."

Assistant Chief President, of the Atlanta Fire Department, told me of the wonderful benefits he had obtained from Vitona and urged me to try it. I did—and I will always bless the day I got my first bottle.

"Vitona has overcome my kidney and stomach trouble, and I'm not like the same man. I don't have those awful pains in my stomach and back now, the headaches have disappeared, my limbs are not swollen, and my stomach is not bloated in the least. I have a good appetite and everything I eat agrees with me, and my sleep is sound and refreshing. I wake every morning feeling fresh and fine. Vitona acted different from all other medicine—in fact, it is the only thing that ever helped me."

"Recently I applied for a life insurance policy, with a big company, and it was granted without question. The examining physician said I was in perfect physical condition. Vitona is the cause of this, and that's why I say it is the greatest preparation on earth."

Vitona is sold by E. H. Cone's, a good drug store.

HISTORY OF VITONA.
Liquid extraction of peculiar mineral formation which puzzled geologists. Accidentally discovered by gold miner in Mountains of North Georgia. Discovery plunged people of several counties into wildest excitement. Wonderful powers of mineral substance were crudely extracted by mountaineers, who made amazing reports of results obtained after using it. Scientific laboratory methods have made liquid extraction all the more wonderful in its effects. Contains iron in soluble form, nature's greatest strengthener and system builder. Declared by experts to be the greatest discovery since Radium.—(Adv.)

Attention, Stationers!



Signet Writing Inks, made by makers of LePage's glue and other famous adhesives, analyzed by American Stationer and pronounced Acid Proof and Alkali Proof—best there is. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed.

We bought heavily before recent advances; will give our customers benefit of our foresight so long as present stock lasts. All orders must be subject to previous sale. See our salesman. Write us.

S. P. Richards Company
Atlanta, Georgia

CREDIT
ASKIN
AND
MARINE
ATLANTA'S LEADING
CREDIT CLOTHIERS
78 WHITEHALL
W.A. DAY, MGR.

LOWNDES CO. JAILER IS INDICTED AS A "TIGER"

Negro Prisoner Said to Have
Disposed of Much Con-
fiscated "Booze."

Valdosta, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Following the dismissals of D. B. Moore, jailer of Lowndes county, and his son, D. B. Moore, Jr., deputy sheriff, as a result of grand jury investigations, the grand jury today returned a true bill against the son, the deputy, for cruel treatment and cursing prisoners. It has been openly charged that much of the liquor confiscated by the sheriff and his deputies and stored in the jail, had been sold or given away by someone connected with the jail or sheriff's office. A notorious negro spotter for the sheriff, who was also a prisoner in the jail under two or three indictments, has been the head around whom most of the rumors have revolved. The grand jury today also returned a true bill against this negro, Kid Diamond.

The evidence on which these indictments were made has of course not been divulged by the jurors.

The negro, Diamond, while a prisoner in the jail, it is said, had the run of the institution and the "retorts" and "cans" and band whiskey stored there, which he is said to have disposed of with a lavish hand, giving to some and selling to others.

The jury has devoted much time this week to investigating conditions at the jail, relative to the treatment of prisoners, their feeding and the manner in which the prisoners are confined. It is said that a deplorable state of affairs was found to exist. The grand jury adjourned this afternoon. The trial next Wednesday, when sessions will be resumed.

FREEDOM IS SOUGHT FOR 24 SUFFRAGISTS

Alleged That the Women Are
Being Cruelly Treated
in Prison.

Alexandria, Va., November 23.—Twenty-four militants of the woman's party, serving terms in the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Va., for picketing the white house, appeared before Federal Judge Waddell here today in habeas corpus proceedings to gain their liberty. Illegal conviction and transfer from the district jail to the Occoquan prison and cruel and inhuman treatment by the Occoquan authorities were charged.

Hearing of the case was not completed today, and the militants were released on parole. They spent the night in Washington.

Twenty-seven women were named in the writ, but counsel for the government contended that Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the woman's party; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia; and Miss Hattie Kruger, of Buffalo, were too ill to appear. The militants demanded that they be produced as material witnesses and the court promised to have them present if their testimony was found necessary.

The hunger strike carried on by thirteen of the women prisoners was broken last night when doctors at the institution told them, they said, that they would not be allowed to appear in court unless they took some nourishment. They appeared in a very weakened condition today. Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Lewis have been undergoing forcible feeding since early in the week.

The charge of illegal conviction was not argued today, going over by agreement of counsel because a similar charge is pending in the District of Columbia court of appeals.

Today's session was taken up with the hearing of the charge of illegal transfer from the district jail to Occoquan. Dudley Field Malone, of New York, and Matthews O'Brien, of Washington, counsel for the women, argued that the militants were sentenced to the district jail and must serve out their time there.

The charge of cruel treatment will be heard tomorrow.

CENTENARY METHODIST TO HAVE BIG SUNDAY

Macon, Ga., November 23.—(Special.) Sunday gives promise of being a big day at the Centenary Methodist church in Macon, for it will have the significance, being the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the church and the day on which the congregation will bid farewell to their retiring pastor, Rev. W. M. Blitch, who has been transferred to the church at Eastman.

The anniversary sermon Sunday morning will be preached by Rev. Charles Jordan, of Climax, an old Centenary boy. The children of the church will bring gifts of food supplies which will be distributed among the poor of the city. A special anniversary program will be carried out.

The congregation of Centenary is both to give up their pastor and his family, Mrs. Blitch and their four children.

SERVICE HANGER

Full size—10 by 18
in. Printed in red and
blue, with non-fading
ink upon tough parch-
ment paper—ready for
display.

FREE
As a Supplement to the
Philadelphia
PUBLIC
LEDGER
SUNDAY,
NOVEMBER 25

DIRECTIONS
AFTER REMOVING
LOWER PART, CUT OUT
MANY BLUE STARS AS
THERE ARE ENLIST-
MENTS IN THE SERVICE
FROM YOUR FAMILY, AND
PASTE SAME IN THE
WHITE PANEL OF CARD.
HANG UP WHERE IT MAY
BE SEEN—WINDOW, ETC.

**Wilson's
MAJESTIC
BACON**

Say "Wilson Majestic"
when you want the best
bacon in the store.

You'll know, then, that it
will be perfect in quality
and flavor. It will have just
the right amount of lean and
fat—never too much of either.

Remember the same name when
you want ham for special occa-
sions. For there is no guesswork in
buying ham when you see the
Majestic label on the wrapper.

Other hams may vary in quality and
flavor—but Majestic Hams are always the
same—sweet and tender.

Only four out of every ten of these
prime young hams are worthy to bear our
Majestic label.

The flavor you like is due to our
old-time, slow curing and smok-
ing process.

WILSON & CO.
W. B. INMAN, Manager
64-66 E. Alabama St.
Atlanta, Ga.
PHONES: Bell M. 318, 319, 321
Atlanta 318

WILSON'S MAJESTIC HAM

THE CONSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED 1868.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER
Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly
CLARK HOWELL
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news published herein.

OVER THE TOP!

Atlanta never was given to doing things
in part. When it undertakes anything, re-
gardless of its nature, and sets its heart to
do the job, it invariably sees it through to a
triumphant finish.
Following the various and sundry calls
for money for war purposes during the last
few months—for Liberty Bonds, Red Cross
and numerous other purposes, including re-
lief for the sufferers from the most disas-
trous fire in the city's history—Atlanta has
just completed in brilliant fashion its re-
sponse to its latest call: For a cool \$125,000
to further the war activities of the Young
Men's Christian association.

The campaign for raising that fund lasted
only a few days. The community's most
prominent business men took off their coats
and gave their time, their undivided atten-
tion and their whole effort to it—as they
always do.

The whole city responded. Many who
could afford to give not more than one dollar
gave it—and in giving their dollar they
manifested a degree of patriotism and lib-
erality as great, and a spirit as fine, as was
manifested by those who gave much more
because they were able to, and they are as
fully deserving of credit and commendation.
The result was that Atlanta went "over
the top" yesterday, with its full amount
subscribed.

That's the way to do things; and that is
the way Atlanta is in the habit of doing
them.
It is that spirit that makes Atlanta great,
and that inspires and keeps aflame the pride
of every Atlantan in his city and his fellow-
citizens.

And when the next call is made—for
whatever purpose, so long as it is a worthy
one, and especially if it is to help win the
war—Atlanta stands ready to meet it just
as it has met all that have come before!

MAKE RUSSIA STAND PAT.

American administrative officials have
acted wisely in putting a stop to all exports
to Russia until, at least, "there is a clear,
convincing indication" as to the hands into
which they will fall.

The element which seems to be on the
crest in Russia today is not friendly to the
United States. It is the ultra-radical,
pacificist element, and the government—
whatever of government there is—seems to
be in control of those who are seeking a sepa-
rate peace with the Kaiser; and they are
not, in the face of that fact alone, friendly
to this country or the cause for which this
country and its associates are fighting.
Transversely, they are bolters, "quitters,"
and, worst of all, ingrates!

As matters stand, Russia is virtually an
ally of the central powers. At any time
when the need arises there is little to pre-
vent Germany's overrunning the whole of
the Russian domain if necessary, and turn-
ing Russia's vast dormant resources to ac-
count against us and our war associates.
And the world may rest assured that any
peace that is made between Russia and the
central powers will be a peace "made in
Germany," according to plans and speci-
fications prepared by the Hohenzollerns, and
which would leave the Kaiser free at will to
draw upon Russian resources—perhaps hu-
man as well as physical—to further his
belligerent ambitions.

The United States, France, Great Britain
and Japan certainly have a right to a hand
in the shaping of Russia's immediate war
policies. From each of those countries
Russia has drawn vital sustenance since
the beginning of the war.

The United States, for instance, in addi-
tion to mercantile commodities and trade
privileges it has permitted Russia to enjoy,
has advanced that country \$325,000,000 in
credit, of which \$200,000,000, or thereabouts,

has been consumed by the Russian govern-
ment.

It will not be worth the paper it is writ-
ten on if Germany wins the war!

The Germans must be kept out of Rus-
sia; and if Russia will not keep them out,
certainly the anti-German allies would, as
a war expediency alone, to say nothing of
protecting their own interests in Russia, be
justified in doing it.

Undoubtedly an enterprise of that sort,
in prosecuting which Japan and China—
both at war against Germany—would be in
excellent position to render effective aid,
would meet with the opposition of only a
part of the Russian people. All of the
Kerensky-Korniloff following, undoubtedly,
would welcome and co-operate with it.

But at any rate, Russia should be made
to stand pat, or else its territory should be
taken possession of by Germany's enemies
and held until the war is won.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LOYALTY.

A few days ago, in his Red Cross address,
Henry P. Davison, president of the war re-
lief council of the National Red Cross so-
ciety, paid special tribute to the loyal Ger-
man-Americans in this country, stating that
the German who takes off his coat for the
flag and who goes into his pockets liberally
to support this country's war enterprises is
deserving of even greater consideration than
the man who serves or gives without having
to break ties or disregard sentiment to do it.
He is right; and it is greatly to the credit
of the Germans in this country whose patri-
otism and loyalty have been thoroughly
tested since our declaration of war against
their "fatherland," that most of them have
measured fully to their obligation as Amer-
icans.

Perhaps the country has witnessed no
more conspicuous example of this sort
than is afforded in the case of August A.
Busch, the wealthy and prominent manufac-
turer of St. Louis, Mo., who is of direct
German lineage.

During the first Liberty Loan campaign
Mr. Busch subscribed for a million dollars'
worth of bonds; and he duplicated his sub-
scription when the second Liberty Loan was
offered. In fact, his was one of the largest,
if not the largest, individual subscriptions
for Liberty Bonds made in his home city.

He is only one of thousands of his coun-
trymen resident in America who has dis-
played a similar degree of patriotism and
loyalty—and he has always done his part
as a good citizen.

It means a lot to that class of citizens
to contribute in any way to America's suc-
cess in this war against the country of their
blood and kin—more than perhaps most of
us might think.

And when they willingly make the sacri-
fice in accordance with their means, they
are deserving of our highest respect and
commendation.

THE HEART OF ROTARY.

Atlanta's organization of Rotary is doing
a fine service for its country and the young
men of the national army in training at
Camp Gordon, in commendation of which
not one-tenth has been said of what could
be said.

We refer to the reading, writing and
club rooms it has opened and is maintaining
on the ground floor of the Healey building,
expressly and exclusively for the benefit of
the soldiers.

There the man in olive drab is welcome
at all hours when off duty, to lounge, read,
write, make new acquaintances and visit
with his comrades and pals. Reading matter
of all kinds is always on hand, among it being
newspapers from practically every city of
daily newspaper size in the country; writing
material, a Victrola and a piano—all for the
free use of the soldiers. And the place is
made as "homey" by Miss Buckmaster,
whom the Rotarians have placed in charge
of it, as it is possible to make it.

That it is appreciated by the men is at-
tested by the increasing numbers of them
daily patronizing it. It is centrally situated,
and it supplies a distinct need and in pecu-
liarly appropriate fashion.

Furthermore, the members of Rotary
have individually come forward in large
numbers with invitations to the soldiers to
family dinners in their respective homes,
the Rotarian club rooms establishment be-
ing used as the intermediary for bringing
host and guest together.

They are doing a work that has splendid
possibilities for brightening the lives of the
boys in khaki during the arduous season of
training, and it merits appreciation and
generous encouragement on the part of the
civilian public, as well as patronage by those
in whose immediate behalf it is being done.

Russia cries "Peace," not realizing that
there is no peace under such conditions.

It remained for The Wichita Beacon to
ask: "If God is leading the Germans for-
ward in Italy, who is leading them back-
ward in Belgium?"

No more wine cellars in dry-bone terri-
tory; but how we should like to contemplate
a few coal cellars!

The Kaiser's particular God failed to in-
form him where the British would strike
next.

A variation of the old folk-tale jingle is—
"Coal in the coal bin,
Sugar in the gourd,
And the fine war-garden
Bringing food to the board."

Local note in The San Antonio Light:
"There were present at a recent Texas
family reunion sixteen grandchildren, ten
great-grandchildren and twenty-six Liberty
Bonds."

The poet must have thought of Russia
when he wrote: "Alas, poor country! al-
most afraid to know itself!"

JUST FROM GEORGIA
To Trouble Town.
When the Sun is blazin'
down
We're in Trouble Town;
When the skies of Winter
frown
We're in Trouble Town!
Don't care how the weather goes—
If it melts, or if it snows—
Any way the river flows,
Leads to Trouble Town!

All the time the thorny crown
Waits—in Trouble Town!
That's the port to which we're bound—
Port of Trouble Town!
That's the landing place, you know,
Just because we will it so!
Yet the sweet flowers want to grow
There—in Trouble Town!

A Season-Long.
Sets your veins a-tingle to hear the dol-
lar jingle; double-file, or single, we're mov-
in' right along. Where surm' care once
bound you Plenty's hosts surround you; Joy
at last has found you with the music of
a song! Toil, that didn't tire, saw its hopes
climb higher; still kept up the fire, burning
late and soon; life's no more a riddle when
Plenty's on the griddle. Hey! take down
that fiddle, and reel us off a tune! But
watch the wolf that's waitin' where Hunger's
teeth are gratin', and don't be celebratin'
from Winter clear to June!

Cold Comfort!
"If you're short on coal," said the Bill-
ville philosopher, "dance till you get warm!"
"Can't," said a man in the audience.
"The fiddler's raised the price on us!"

Something "Falling"
This is the way the editor of The Kansas
Press looks at it:
"Snowflakes were seen falling in Louisi-
ana the other day by the Philosopher of
Press-Journal," whom we comment was that
they were the only things in town that were
coming down. "Everything else was going
up all the time!"

His Schedule.
A pretty good life-note is that of The
Dalton Citizen's printer-poet, who sings:

"Good old world,
Good old weather,
Good old people
Altogether.
"Let old trouble
Pass on by.
Bound to live
Until we die."

Lending Question.
In The Kansas City Star, our friend, Ten-
nyson J. Dart, takes this fling at the high
cost:

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
Can you tell from where you are,
Is the price of foodstuffs high
Done with climbing to the sky?"

Your Opportunity.
There never was a time like this for
holding your ground," says The Adams En-
terprise, "and having a war-garden on it!"

A Toast.
To lift joy where no sky is dim,
And with roses crown him,
To get old Thrush in the swim
And drown him!

Drybone, Note.
This high-price comment from The Char-
lotte News:

"An temporary says that liquor is \$3
a quart now and a man is lucky to get it at
that. He is luckier still to live long enough
to tell what he paid for it!"

Daredevils of War

By Henry James Buxton

Preble's Attack on Tripoli

When Commodore Preble, of the United
States navy, decided to make an attack on
Tripoli he placed the advance line of his
squadron in the hands of a young officer who
had already won fame for his daredevil
courage. This young man
was Stephen Decatur, and he was to lead
nothing on land or sea, and who would have
welcomed a bout with Satan himself if such
a contest was within range of possibility.

Decatur grinned with joy when he heard
the command to proceed against the Turks.
He went alongside each of the vessels in the
advance line and directed the crews to un-
ship their bowsprits and follow him.

"As it is my intention to board the ene-
my's boats," he said, "you can look for some
warm work ahead."

The enemy's gunboats were moored along
the harbor, under the batteries, and when
Captain Decatur in the leading boat came
within range, the batteries and gunboats
opened fire. The hostile shot was
but music to the battle soul of Stephen De-
catur. He sailed his ships right into the
nest of the enemy's gunboats and warfare
of the real old-fashioned kind began.

At this point, Commodore Preble, fearing
that disaster would result from Decatur's
recklessness, ordered the signal to be made
to retreat. However, it was found to be
impossible to do so, and Decatur, because
in making out the signal Decatur, being
into battle no one had thought to ar-
range for the disposal of the Turkish boats.

In the meantime Decatur and his men
had boarded the biggest of the enemy's gun-
boats, and the Turkish fleet was in a state
of confusion. Decatur and his crew were
conflict with the Turks in which pistols
and sabers played an important part. It
took Decatur and his crew just ten minutes
to clear the deck. The Turks who had not
been killed or wounded in the fighting leapt
into the sea. Only three of the Ameri-
cans were wounded.

Decatur was withdrawing with his prize
when the boat of his brother, Lieutenant
James Decatur, came under the stern. The
crew told him that they had engaged and
captured one of the enemy, but that the
Turk in command after surrendering had
treacherously killed Lieutenant James De-
catur. And while the Americans were search-
ing for the body of their beloved lieutenant,
the Turkish commander set his sails and
made for the mouth of the harbor.

Enraged by the treacherous murder of his
brother, Captain Decatur determined that
he would not let the Turkish commander
escape. He boarded a small boat and started
in the enemy's line. Running alongside the
pilot boat, he saw the Turkish commander
leaping over the gunwale, and then followed
one of the most desperate hand-to-hand con-
flicts recorded in naval history. The Ameri-
can could stay the fury of Decatur, and he fought
like a mad man. It was through a mist of
blood that he saw the Turk commanding the
ship. The latter was of immense size and
was arrayed in a gorgeous uniform. With
his eyes blazing and his hands thrusting
literally hacked his way through a group of
Turks until he reached the side of the com-
mander's boat.

"You dog, you low, cowardly, treacherous
cur," hissed Decatur. "I'm going to send
you to the devil where you belong!" The
Turk and the American then came together
in a light to the death. The Turk had a
pike and Decatur a cutlass. The former
inflicted a slight wound on Decatur's breast,
and in parrying the stroke the American's
arm broke at the elbow. Throwing aside
the useless weapon, Decatur sprang
like a cat on his opponent. The two
crashed to the deck. Decatur, under and
on his back. The Turk still retained the
spike and he made a desperate attempt to
drive it into the breast of the American. But
Decatur flung his legs over the back of his
antagonist, and with one arm held the Turk

Some Sidelights Of the Great War Doom of the Middleman

BY HERBERT S. OAKLEY
British Economic Expert.

London.—Will state control of national
supplies result in the permanent abolition of
the middleman or merchant? This is a
question which is likely to become as acute
in the near future in the United States as
it has already become in the United King-
dom.

In England, hundreds of thousands of
merchants are woefully surveying their elabo-
rate showrooms and mournfully going
through their lists of customers wondering
if ever they will be allowed to trade with
them again. Almost every important form
of marketable product has now been brought
under some form of state control, and in
practically every case the immediate result
has been the elimination of the middleman.
Producers and consumers are being brought
close together with the state acting as in-
termediary where such an office is neces-
sary.

Indeed, so deep has the antagonism to
the middleman gone that only recently a
scheme was mooted for establishing a pub-
lic company with a capital of \$5,000,000,000
to wipe him out altogether. The scheme
cannot be said to have "caught on." It
was, in fact, rather a fairy tale kind of pro-
posal. At the same time it was thoroughly
indicative of the kind of thought which
has been engendered by the war activities of
British government departments.

The merchant class—and it is an impor-
tant class in the hegemony of British com-
merce—has not taken the new conditions
lying down. The merchants are making a
stubborn fight for life and are taking the
strongest steps to maintain it. To them, that
whatever may have been necessary for war
purposes the permanent control of produc-
tion and distribution by the state would not
be in the best interests of the country. The
fratricidal nature of their case hardly needs
demonstrating. It can be understood when it
is pointed out that today the government
controls all dealings in:

Coffee, coal, copra, diamonds, feeding
stuffs, grain, jute and its fabrics, leather,
maize, meat, metals, oilseed, paper, petrol,
preserved meat, rubber, sugar, tea, tanning
materials, tobacco, wood, wool, etc.

Government Must Sanction Transactions.
A single ounce or a single yard of
any of these materials may be bought or sold
without the transaction receiving the sanction
of the government. In many cases the
material is only purchasable abroad
from a neutral country or an ally but the
rule is just the same—every transaction must
be carried through under government license.

In the bulk of cases the entire machinery
which the trade previously conducted
has been swept aside. Produce exchanges,
metal markets and other centers of barter
have been left derelict or have become govern-
ment annexes. Merchants, agents and
brokers are out of work, and business built
up by dozens of years of hard work and
wisdom (thousands of dollars a year have
crumbled to nothing).

Of course, in theory, the closer the pro-
ducer and the consumer can be brought to-
gether the better for everybody concerned.
Theory does not always work out in prac-
tice, however, and the merchants are de-
claring emphatically that it has not done so
in this case. The first place to point out
that much of Britain's commercial pros-
perity has been due to the enterprise of the
merchants. They have taken the risks of
discovering new markets and new sources
of supply. They are the expert buyers and
sellers and have at a little cost to them-
selves shepherded the world's necessities
from the time they have grown in the field
or been born from the mine through the
varying processes of manufacture until they
have reached the consumers.

They have made large profits, it is true,
but they have also taken great risks and
the work they have performed had to be
underwritten by someone. Today they de-
clare that the government to take over the
work is proving a very costly experi-
ment from the national point of view.

A Measure of Reciprocity.
Manufacturers, they say, owe a great deal
to the merchants who have provided them
with the means of disposing of their prod-
ucts in the most profitable markets. With-
out the merchant, manufacturers would be
kept largely augmented staffs and they
would be compelled to add to their other
activities a close and constant study of the
world's markets. Although they are as
anxious and as willing as every other class
of the community to assist the govern-
ment to carry through the war to a
successful issue, they do not complain
bitterly of useless interference with long-es-
tablished trade customs by non-expert civil
servants with a result either in increasing
supplies or lowering prices. In a report re-
cently issued by the merchants' committee
of the London Chamber of Commerce it is
emphatically declared that the "action of
the government in this respect has led to
high prices and ultimate scarcity."

"No government," it is added, "can con-
trol the entire life of the world's markets
in other countries attract supplies at higher
prices. Nothing raises prices more quick-
ly than the action of the government in
buying. It is impossible that the controls
can possess anything like the knowledge
of the market which the world's trade
and of the extreme delicacy of the fabric
of finance upon which it is conducted, which
is at the disposal of the merchant. The
city of London whose daily business it has
been for generations.

(Copyright, 1917.)

Fire Victim Says "Amen"

To Leaves-Burning Editorial

Editor: "Constitution: I want to give a
heartily 'Amen' to your splendid editorial on
"Preserving Leaves." But, I think, another
good reason might be given against burning
them and that is preventing the danger of
another Atlanta fire.

Today while walking along Juniper street,
between sixth and seventh streets, I noticed
several piles of leaves burning. The wind
was high, and flames leaping up. To one
who has recently been burned out, it was
nothing enjoyable in such a stop.

This danger ought to be stopped, and
stopped at once.
J. J. Hall.

So lightly he could not use his arm. Then
Decatur with his free arm drew a pistol
from his belt, reached over the back of the
Turk and fired downward. The chances
were great that the bullet would pass through
both their bodies, but, luckily, it lodged
in the back of the Turk. The Turk and the
huge barbarian rolled off dead to the deck.
Just as this fierce struggle was finished by
the death of the Turk, another Turk fought
his way forward and aimed a terrific blow
at Decatur with a cutlass. Reuben Jones, a
British American sailor, flung him-
self between the Turk and his captain and
received the blow on his head, which was
fractured. Decatur succeeded in withdraw-
ing with both prizes and was honored with
the highest commendation in general.

These thrilling incidents I have related were but a few
of the exploits of the intrepid Decatur.
His spirit still lives in the American navy,
as we shall soon witness with our fleet in
the enemy's waters in the North sea. Gen-
eral Wilson feel the influence of the work
established by Stephen Decatur more than
100 years ago.

IN THE CHURCHES
HEALING FOLKS
BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

TRINITY METHODIST.
Following is the musical program:
Morning—Prelude, Handel, Voluntary,
"The Lord is My Shepherd," Smart, Offertory,
"Jesus, My Strength," Marks, Postlude.
Bach, Charles A. Sheldon, organist and
choirmaster.

DRUID HILLS METHODIST.
Rev. Wallace Rogers will preach Sunday
morning at the Druid Hills Methodist church.
Mr. Rogers was recently assigned to this
church this will be his first service in his
new charge. There will be no evening ser-
vice.

PONCE DE LEON METHODIST.
At the Ponce de Leon Avenue Methodist
Episcopal church the pastor, James H. El-
der, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

FIRST BAPTIST.
The pastor, Rev. C. W. Daniel, D. D.,
will preach morning and evening. Subjects,
11 a. m. "Ambassadors for Christ," 8 p. m.,
"The Way to God."
The musical program will be as follows:
Morning—Prelude, "Psalm of Thanksgiving,"
Allison, "Praise Ye the Lord" (Le-
Jeux), Mrs. O. D. Calverly.
Evening—"Praise the Lord O Jerusalem,"
Mauder, "Honor the Lord" (Cutter), Pres-
ton H. Epps, choir; Mrs. D. Calverly, sop-
rano; Mrs. James H. Wither, contralto;
Solon Drunkenmiller, tenor; Preston H. Epps,
baritone; J. P. O'Donnell, organist and di-
rector.

SECOND BAPTIST.
Henry Alford Porter, pastor of the Second
Baptist church, will preach at 11 o'clock Sun-
day morning, his subject being "A Crown of
Life." There will be no evening service
because of the meeting at the Tabernacle.

Following is the musical program for
Sunday:
Prelude, "Nocturne," Miller, Anthem,
"Fear Not O Israel," M. Spickler, Offertory,
solo, selected, Professor J. O. Miller. Post-
lude, "Finale," Barnes.
Choir: Mrs. Frank Pearson, soprano;
Miss Mattie Ellis, contralto; Mrs. D. Calverly,
soprano; Mr. Thomas Hoffman, bass; Mrs.
W. H. L. Nelson, organist and director.

There will be a special Thanksgiving service under
the auspices of Bible Class No. 3. Warren H.
Kinsey, song leader at Camp Gordon, will
sing and the boys in khaki are especially in-
vited. B. Y. P. U. at 8 p. m. Section B will
serve supper for boys' sections. All to
people invited and expected.

PONCE DE LEON BAPTIST.
At the Ponce de Leon Baptist church, Rev.
M. Ashby Jones, the pastor, will preach at
11 a. m. on "The Test of Time." In the
evening his subject will be "From
Cred to Deed."
Morning, at 11 a. m.—Organ prelude,
"Sunday Morning on Gilead," Bendel-Stanley,
Anthem, "Lord of Our Life," Field, Offertory,
and some Now and Let Us Reason, Bri-
ant. Organ postlude, "Jubilate Amen,"
Kinder.

Night, 7:45 O'clock—Organ prelude,
"Evening Song," Johnston, Anthem, "The Lord
is Exalted," West, Offertory—Anthem, "The
Souls of the Righteous Woodsong," Organ
postlude, "March in A," Guilmant.
The choir, Mrs. William E. Dow, ac-
companying: Miss H. C. Powell, soprano; Mr.
David Davis, tenor; John H. Mullin, bass. Wal-
ter Peck Stanley, organist and choirmaster.

CENTRAL BAPTIST.
Dr. Caleb A. Hildley, of Central Baptist
church, will speak both morning and night.
The morning theme is "Soup and Salvation,"
and at night his subject will be "The Sort
of Parents That Let Their Children Go."
Devil. He specially invites those who are
not able to get into the Tabernacle. A large
chorus choir leads the congregation in
the "Auld Melody." A feature of the
music.

WEST END BAPTIST.
Dr. John T. Purser, pastor of West End
Baptist church, will preach Sunday morning
at 11 a. m. on "The Test of Time." In the
evening his subject will be "From
Cred to Deed."
Morning, at 11 a. m.—Organ prelude,
"Sunday Morning on Gilead," Bendel-Stanley,
Anthem, "Lord of Our Life," Field, Offertory,
and some Now and Let Us Reason, Bri-
ant. Organ postlude, "Jubilate Amen,"
Kinder.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
"Hitting the Trail," one of the most fa-
miliar and most significant expressions in
popular use today, will be the subject of
the sermon at the 11 o'clock service.
A candid study will be made of
the need and value of a public confession of
faith. The subject will be "Hitting the Trail."
The Berean Bible class will be led by Dr. Lyons
in the study of the Book Esther. All men
are cordially invited.

Morning—Prelude, Mrs. Charles Chalmers,
Duet, "Hallelujah," Richard Bold, Hymn,
"Joy to the World," Violin Solo, "Ave Ma-
ry" (Schubert), Mrs. Richard Bold, Hymn,
"Jesus, and Shall It Ever Be," Of-
fertory solo, Mrs. Frank Sands, Hymn, So
Let Our Lives and Lips Express." Postlude.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN.
Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, the pastor of the
Central Presbyterian church, will preach at
both services tomorrow. His morning mes-
sage will be "Christ's Sorrow Over a City,"
and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he will give
the last of his series of addresses on the
"Great Prophecies of the Bible," his theme
being "The Second Coming of Christ."

DRUID HILLS PRESBYTERIAN.
At 11 a. m. Sunday, Rev. W. M. Melver
will speak on "Hunger for Life." At 7:30
p. m. the subject will be "They Followed
Jesus Because."

PRIOR STREET PRESBYTERIAN.
There will be no service at the "Home-
like" church, corner Pryor and Glenn streets,
Sunday morning, but we will meet in front
of the Tabernacle restaurant at 9:30 and
go into the Tabernacle together and occupy
reserved seats. At the evening service, be-
ginning promptly at 7:30 o'clock, there will
be good music furnished by a large choir,
choir, and the pastor, Rev. J. Edwin Hemph-
ill, will preach upon the subject, "The
Second Coming of Christ." Visitors
and soldier boys are welcomed at the Little
Church With a Big Welcome.

HARRIS STREET PRESBYTERIAN.
Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Men's class
at 10 a. m. No preaching at

TEUTON MASSES VAINLY HAMMER AT ITALIAN FRONT

Repeated Attempts of the
Austro-Germans to Break
Through Are Repulsed
With Very Heavy Losses.

New York, November 23.—(By Associated Press.) From European cables of the day.—Between the Brenna and Piave rivers in the Italian theater the Austro-Germans and the Teutonic allies are still at deadly grips, with the enemy endeavoring to break through to the Venetian plain but with the Italians everywhere tenaciously holding them. All along the front the fighting is of a particularly sanguinary nature, the troops frequently meeting in hand-to-hand encounters and positions often exchanging hands.

ITALIANS BALK CIRCLING DRIVE BY TEUTON FORCES

Rome, November 23.—A great encircling attack was attempted yesterday by the Austro-German forces against Monte Meletta, but the Italians held all the positions, it was announced today by the war office.

Throughout yesterday the Teutons attacked the Italian positions between the Brenna and Piave rivers. Several positions were lost more than once, the statements add, but all were retaken. Toward evening the last attack, the Teutons attempted an encircling movement against the point of vantage, the Meletta.

The action, which was preceded by a heavy bombardment by tear-producing shells, was made with extreme violence by large enemy forces which were continually renewed and were supported by intense artillery fire. The Teutons, the first army, offering the most effective resistance and making continuous counter attacks, succeeded in holding all positions firmly and repulsing the enemy with very severe losses, capturing eight officers and 191 men.

Between the Brenna and the Piave the enemy at dawn renewed his attacks with the most violent fury, followed by an advance of dense waves of infantry. The struggle was most fierce and lasted through the whole day. Several positions were lost more than once and promptly retaken by troops of the fourth army, who distinguished themselves by their aggressive spirit and bravery. Toward evening the last counter attack definitely stopped the enemy for whom, in this sector also, the day's fighting resulted in heavy losses.

GERMAN REPORT ON OPERATIONS.

Berlin, November 23.—(Via London.) Fighting is progressing favorably for the Austro-Germans in the Italian mountains between the Brenna and Piave rivers, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff.

The communication follows: "In the mountains between the Brenna and the Piave there has been fighting which is progressing favorably for us."

"On the lower Piave there is nothing to report."

AT GATES OF CAMBRAI BRITISH ARE BATTLING

Continued From First Page.

ning east of Moeuvres, and to a large extent the village itself, which still is in German hands.

This morning the Germans in the eastern part of Crevecoeur village were maintaining an intense machine gun fire against the British in its western environs.

Rain fell last night and today dense low-hanging clouds were letting down a steady drizzle, which made aerial observations very difficult. Notwithstanding this handicap, both the British and the German armies were operating at exceedingly high altitudes along the battle line. The enemy's airplanes were especially active in the region of Bourlon wood.

No announcement has been made of

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Established 1887.

TRUE VALUES

the amount of material captured by the British, but great quantities of the stores are strewn over the battle area, and among the booty are numerous human remains.

The total of prisoners so far counted still remains somewhere between 8,000 and 9,000.

London, November 23.—The British have advanced their line slightly in the Somme front, southwest of Cambrai, according to the official statement.

The announcement follows: "The British have advanced their line slightly in the Somme front, southwest of Cambrai, according to the official statement."

NEW BATTLE BERLIN REPORTS.

Berlin, November 23.—(Via London.) A new battle is in progress in the Cambrai area, army headquarters announced today. The fighting broke out this morning in the direction of Moeuvres.

Yesterday, the statement adds, the Germans forced the British from the village of Fontaine and from the wood. English attacks against Rumilly, Banteux and Vendhuile, the war office reports, collapsed with heavy losses.

The communication follows: "Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht, in Flanders, the artillery must become more intense in the afternoon. On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai, Moeuvres and Fontaine were the scene of yesterday's fighting."

"The enemy many times made fruitless attacks on Moeuvres and positions adjoining to the west. Slight initial successes were retrieved by our counter thrusts."

"On both sides of Fontaine and out of Fontaine the British launched strong forces against our lines. Desperate hand-to-hand fighting developed, in which the enemy was defeated. Our infantry, eager to attack, threw back the enemy and took by storm the village of Fontaine. The forest was cleared of the enemy."

"British attacks directed against Rumilly, Banteux and Vendhuile collapsed with heavy losses. Lower Silesian and Posen troops took a prominent part in the successful result of yesterday's fighting."

"During the night the artillery duel was intense only in some sectors. Since early morning fierce fighting has been in progress on the southern edge of Moeuvres."

"Army Group of the German Crown Prince. The visibility being good, artillery firing was revived between Vauxaillon and Craonne, in the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse. Eastern Theater and Macedonia Front. There were no important developments."

"The supplementary report issued this evening from general headquarters follows: "It is reported from the battle front that a renewed attempt of the English to break through southwest of Cambrai was shattered with most severe losses for the enemy."

FRENCH CHECK GERMAN ATTACK.

Paris, November 23.—Another German attempt to recapture by the French in their recent attack on the Aisne front was checked by the French fire, the war office reports.

"Active artillery fighting continues in the sectors of Cerny and Juvin-court. In this region our fire checked an enemy attack against the positions on our left which we captured on November 21."

"Our patrols in operations near the Ailette brought back prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy. Rifle attacks of Rheims and in the Champagne raids on our small ports were without result. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting continued in a spirited manner during the night. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR RUSSIAN RADICALS

Continued From First Page.

form you, Mr. Ambassador, that the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workers' delegates organized on October 25, a new government in the form of a council of national commissioners. The head of this government is Vladimir Illich Lenin. The direction of the foreign policy has been entrusted to me, in the capacity of national commissioner for foreign affairs.

"Drawing attention to the text of the offer of an armistice and a democratic peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations, approved by the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workers' delegates, I have the honor to beg you to regard the above document as a formal offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts and the immediate opening of peace negotiations—an offer with which the authoritative government of the Russian republic has addressed itself simultaneously to all the belligerent peoples and their governments."

"Accept my assurance, Mr. Ambassador, of the profound respect of the soldiers' and workers' government for the people of France which cannot help aiming at peace as well as all the rest of the nations exhausted and made bloodless by this unexampled slaughter."

The American ambassador, David R. Francis, is transmitting the communication to Washington for the information of his government. He made no acknowledgment of its receipt, acting, it is understood, in concert with the representatives of the allied governments.

Trotsky Against Separate Peace. In connection with the order of General Dukhonin, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, to open negotiations for an armistice with the enemy commanders, the Associated Press today interviewed Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister. Trotsky emphatically declared that the soldiers' and workers' government was against a separate peace with Germany. He voiced his conviction that Russia's initiative in offering peace will be supported by the proletariat of all countries involved in the war, which will make impossible a continuation of the struggle even if the governments do not accept the offer.

"What are the plans and intentions of your government?" the correspondent inquired.

"The plans and intentions of the government are outlined in the program of the Bolshevik party, to which the all-Russian congress of soldiers' and workers' delegates entrusted the formation of a soldiers' and workers' government. The foreign minister answered:

"First, there will be immediate publication of all secret treaties and the abolition of secret diplomacy. "Second, an offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts for conclusion of a democratic peace. "Third, the transfer of all lands to the peasants. "Fourth, the establishment of state control of industries through the medium of organized workers' and employees, the nationalization of the most important branches of industry. "Fifth, the delivery of all authority to local soldiers' and workers' deputies. "Sixth, the convocation of a constituent assembly which will wield reforms through the medium of the soldiers' and workers' deputies and not through the old bureaucracy on an appointive basis."

"The offer of an immediate peace at

ready has been made. The decree transferring the land to the peasants has been issued.

"Power has been assumed by the soldiers' and workers' deputies in most of the important places."

Expectations of Allied Peoples. "What will the government do if Russia's allies refuse to enter into negotiations for peace?" the correspondent asked.

"If the allied governments do not support the policy of a democratic peace," Trotsky replied, "the allied peoples will support us against their governments. Our international policy is calculated not for capitalist diplomacy, but for the support of the working masses."

"Does the government think a separate peace with Germany is possible in the existing circumstances?" "We are against a separate peace with Germany; we are for a universal peace with the European nations."

"What will the government do if Germany refuses to negotiate for peace?" "Will it continue the war?" was the question.

"We rely on the German army and the working classes to make a continuation of the war impossible," Trotsky replied.

"If, however, our frank and honest offers of peace meet no response, we will declare a revolutionary war against German imperialism; we would mobilize all our forces, confiscate food supplies and prosecute the war as energetically as we did the revolution. But we have every ground to think that the German government will make a continuation of the war on all fronts."

"What is the country's attitude toward the governmental change?" "All the bourgeoisie is against us. The greater part of the intellectuals is against us or hesitating, awaiting a final outcome."

"The working class is wholly with us. The army is with us. The peasants, with the exception of exploiters, are with us."

"The soldiers' and workers' government is a government of working men, soldiers and peasants against the capitalist exploiters."

"Is it true that the government will publish the secret treaties?" "This was the final question."

"Yes," the foreign minister answered. "The correspondent was received in a room devoid of furniture, except for a desk and chairs. Leon Trotsky was cheerful, but preoccupied in thought. When leaving the room, he was escorted to a private secretary. An armed guard distributed leaflets followed the visitor out of the room."

Reducing Russian Armies. A reduction of the Russian armies, beginning with the class conscripted in 1899, has been proclaimed by the Bolshevik leader, M. Lenin, in an official announcement today. The order is to take effect immediately.

The official announcement follows: "The workers' and peasants' commissaries have decided to undertake without delay reduction of the armies and orders, to begin with release from their military duties of all citizen soldiers of the class conscripted in 1899. Instructions concerning the general release of other classes from military service will be issued at a later date. Upon demobilization all arms must be handed over to regimental committees, which will be responsible for their safety. The highest command is obliged to bring this decree directly to the knowledge of the rank and file."

"Lenin, president, and Ovsyenko, Antonoff and Kreylenko, people's commissaries for the war, were present."

PEACE OFFER MADE BY TEUTON POWERS.

Stockholm, November 23.—According to the Tidnings-Rustan, a Russian diplomat left Stockholm yesterday for Petrograd with orders to hand to the Russian revolutionary government proposals for peace by the central powers.

Amsterdam, November 23.—According to advices received here, General von Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German army, has started for the eastern front in connection with the Russian offer of a truce. He is said to be accompanied by a numerous staff.

ACT OF RADICALS HELD UNFRIENDLY BY UNITED STATES

Washington, November 23.—Officials of this government regard the Bolshevik move for an armistice between Russia and her enemies and the opening of immediate peace negotiations as an act that would place Russia almost in the list of unfriendly nations.

Proclaiming the peace movement were confirmed by a telegram from Ambassador Francis received today at the state department. It said that Leon Trotsky, national commissioner for foreign affairs in the Bolshevik government, had telegraphically notified diplomats at Petrograd that his government had proposed an armistice with a view to immediate peace negotiations.

It was pointed out that should these negotiations be successful it would be

most difficult to deal with Russia as a neutral country in view of the position she has held as an ally of the nations fighting Germany and the marked advantage in the war that such a course might give the latter country.

Ambassador Francis has been given no instructions to deal with the Bolshevik government. In reporting to the state department on the peace move, he made it clear that he had not formally acknowledged receipt of the Trotsky note. He said he had been advised that the Soviet congress had adopted a resolution instructing plenipotentiaries at the front to enter into negotiations at once with the German commanders, but with the proviso that plenipotentiaries with instructions to report to the congress.

In official and diplomatic circles every Petrograd dispatch was analyzed today for some promise that Russia would conduct such a step as a result of the common enemy. Ambassador Francis' dispatch, dated November 21, apparently dispelled any hope of a strengthening of Russia's resistance unless the Bolshevik government should be overthrown by a counter revolution.

WOULD PUT RUSSIA OUTSIDE THE PALE.

London, November 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in his weekly talk today with the Associated Press, declared that the Russian move by Nikolai Lenin and his followers in Russia, urging an immediate armistice, "if it represents the real opinion of the Russian people, which I do not believe it does, it would be a direct breach of treaty obligations and Russia's alliance. Such an action, if approved and carried out, would put Russia outside the pale of civilized Europe."

"But I do not believe for a moment," Lord Robert continued, "that the Russian people will approve or confirm in any personal ability, but if you will examine the Leninist proclamation, you will find it is a direct incitement by men who profess to be the government to the soldiers to arrest the general and open all along the line peace negotiations across the trenches."

U. S. TREASURY NOTES PAID BEFORE MATURITY

McAdoo Adopts New Plan to Put Huge Sum in Circulation.

Washington, November 23.—Secretary McAdoo tonight announced a new plan to place in circulation the huge sum of nearly two billion dollars accumulated in the treasury as a result of big over-payments received this week from the Liberty Loan.

Three hundred million dollars of certificates of indebtedness due December 15 were called in for redemption on December 6 and another issue of \$400,000,000 of certificates, also due December 15, will be redeemed December 11, both issues at par with accrued interest. This arrangement will leave only the \$850,000,000 issue to be paid December 15.

The secretary decided to call in the two issues before their maturity when it became evident that the aggregate amount of the payments November 15

on Liberty subscription in cash, credit and treasury certificates was about \$2,400,000,000, three and a half times more than was due on the 15 per cent installment. In other words, it is disclosed by belated reports to the treasury that nearly two-thirds of the aggregate subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan have been paid in full.

Subscriptions to the latest issue of certificates of indebtedness to be dated November 30 and due June 30, 1918, to counteract the flood of income and excess profits taxes on the latter date, have been generous since this issue was announced two days ago. The exact amount of subscriptions has not been announced.

The statement on the early payment of certificates due December 15, given out tonight, follows:

"The series of three hundred million dollars treasury certificates of indebtedness dated September 17, 1917, and maturing December 15, 1917, is hereby called for redemption on December 6, 1917, at par and accrued interest pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates. On December 6, 1917, interest on all certificates of said series will cease to accrue."

"The series of four hundred million dollars treasury certificates of indebtedness dated September 26, 1917, and maturing December 15, 1917, is hereby called for redemption on December 11, 1917, at par and accrued interest pursuant to the provision for such redemption contained in the certificates."

FOOD ALLOWED TO ROT IN RAILROAD YARDS

Youngstown, Ohio, November 23.—Investigation today revealed that over 70 cars of perishable foodstuffs are being held in local railroad yards, the goods rotting while dealers refuse to present bills of lading, in the hope, it is said, of stimulating higher prices. Federal authorities have been notified and drastic measures may be taken against the offenders.

Columbus, Ohio, November 23.—The Ohio food administration today began an investigation to find who is responsible for the sidetracking and neglect of scores of cars of perishable foodstuffs, and to have immediate action taken to clear tracks, free cars and get the food where it will not freeze and be wasted. At Cleveland it was reported more than a hundred cars, mostly loaded with perishables, are standing idle.

An Akron report brought information to Food Administrator Croxson this morning that 47 cars of perishables, 28 loaded with potatoes, had been sidetracked there.

APPEAL MADE FOR MEN OF FOREST REGIMENTS

Washington, November 23.—Relief funds for the men of the forest regiments and their families, to be sent to the American Forestry association headquarters here, were urged in an appeal issued today by R. H. Downman, of New Orleans, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association and lumber director of the Council of National Defense raw materials committee. The appeal says thousands of these men could have stayed at home at wartime wages.

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"FAKE" BRITISH OFFICERS IMPOSE ON AMERICANS

New York, November 23.—A concerted country-wide effort to round up "fake" British army officers who, it is said, have imposed on the American people in many ways is to be made by British army officials today. An investigation was disclosed, it was said, that at least 100 men posing as British officers were now operating throughout the country.

A recommendation has been made to Washington, whereby all British officers in New York, it was reported, would be deported by British officials who are reported.

Sanatorium Burns.

Richmond, Va., November 23.—The main building and two cottages of the Otterburn Springs sanatorium, in Amelia county, were destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. It is not known how the fire occurred. All patients escaped unhurt.

Lane's Dancing. Ivy 5786.

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes

For Cold, Windy Corners

HERE'S a big, warm roomy

comfort giving overcoat that

you can brave the cold, windy corners in; a full-blood American style,

all wool and good to look at.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

make them and they are full of solid

worth and wear; for walking or

riding they keep out the frost or

blizzard and may save the doctor's bill.

Many other overcoat styles that are

right in style, in fit and in quality

at prices that allow economy.

\$20, \$22½, \$25, \$27½, \$30 to \$50

Daniel Bros. Co.

45 to 49 Peachtree Street

WASTED!

40 HOURS EVERY DAY!

In Atlanta more than 2,450 telephone calls are made every

day to ask Information for telephone numbers already listed in

the directory.

This is more than 38 per cent of all the Information calls

made daily. Each of these calls consumes more than one minute

and is unnecessary because the caller could secure the information

with less trouble by looking in the book.

Almost two days of valuable time could be saved in Atlanta

every day if telephone users would look in the directory before

calling Information.

Another result would be to improve our Information service

by relieving the operators and the equipment of this unnecessary

burden.

This wasted time is largely your time, but we would like to

help you save your share. It will enable us to serve you better,

and any conservation of time, money or energy, contributes in-

directly to winning the war.

If your telephone directory has been misplaced, call the busi-

ness office and ask for another one.

Look in the book for telephone numbers before calling In-

formation.

This is very little trouble and means the saving of invaluable

time—almost two whole days every day.

Look In the Book First!

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE

AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

37-39 Peachtree Company Atlanta, Ga.

P

Sundays Describes Fools in Sermon on "Power"

FOOLS HAVE ALWAYS SNEERED AT EVERY NEW POWER FORM

(Copyright, 1917, by William Ashley Sunday.)

Last night Mr. Sunday told how ignorance had never recognized power when it had first been discovered. His sermon follows:

Text, First Corinthians, 1:18, "For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness, but to us which are saved it is the power of God."

There is nothing more foolish to the man who is perishing than this meeting. And whenever you hear a man knock you know what he is clamoring for.

"Men have always striven after power. The world was not very old until man noticed the strength of the ox, and he immediately coveted it; he tamed and yoked it and made it do his work for him.

"Man has always appropriated power, and that is why the world has grown. That led to the invention of the sling, the arrow, the cannon, the railways and everything which makes our lives brighter and our burdens lighter.

Man Wins Power. Man soon discovered the horse can run faster than he can, and he caught it, bridled it, saddled it, harnessed it, and today the horse is the most useful animal in the world.

"Man, the weakest thing in the world, longed to be the strongest, and man began to exercise his wit. The results of this longing are seen in everything we have today.

"He discovered that there was power in the current when he tried to swim against it and as a result he harnessed it and made it turn the wheels of machinery, generate electric current and bear our ships. Man was not content to remain the weakest.

"And yet man was slow to learn. No doubt it took many ages to originate the first wagon wheel. Every power today was foolish once.

Pioneers Called Fools. "We know of men who have made discoveries who were at first called dreamers and fools, imbeciles, fanatics and cranks. Maybe the man who invented the bow and arrow was called a fool and a dreamer and maybe he lived and died before he succeeded in having his tribe adopt it for use in warring against its enemies.

"When it was proposed in parliament that a railroad be built from Liverpool to Manchester a peer rose in the house of lords and said that people could not breathe if they went as fast as 15 miles per hour.

"He said the train would strip bare of wool the backs of sheep which happened to be near the track and that the erection of a railroad would mean the death of all the cattle, because the chaffers would kill the grass in the pastures and that the smoke and gas from the engine would suffocate the people.

Power Near Ignorance. "You laugh now, but if you had been there you would have thought he was a wise man, but he was a fool.

"It was the same with electricity. It was impossible to make a man believe that buildings would ever be lighted with electricity, or that he could stand and speak into a microphone and talk to a friend a mile away, or that a man could send a message by the tick of an instrument that would be heard thousands of miles away. It was a long time before the world would adopt electricity.

There was only a slight step between foolishness and power; there is only a slight step between heaven and hell; and there is only a slight step between salvation and sin.

"Nothing will ever mean power to you unless you take hold of it and in that way be convinced. To condemn a thing without giving it a chance shows that you are a fool whose word is not worthy of being considered.

You Who Are Fools. "All these things seemed foolish because we were fools. Christianity is not foolishness—it is you who are the fool. When we became wise enough to take hold of steam it became a power. The power was there all the time, but we were too big fools to know it.

"It is the same with Christianity. God has been waiting all this time to demonstrate to you that it is power.

Two boys stood on a bridge near which was strung a trolley wire. One of the boys said it carried enough to kill, and the other did not believe it. Leaning over he caught the wire in his hand, and was thrown lifeless to the tracks below.

"The text comes like a word of judgment, dividing the world into two classes, the saved and the lost. What is foolishness to the unsaved is power to the highest order because of God.

Christ Is Necessary. "If the Bible is nonsense to you, you ought to be alarmed. It is impossible for a man to be saved and not know Jesus Christ. Latin and Greek are nonsense to the man who knows nothing about them. Music falls dead on the unmusical ear.

"You may think that raising money for this tabernacle was foolishness and say, 'Why don't you give the money to the poor?'

"Old Judas put up the same plea and the Lord said, 'Not that he cared for the poor, but he was an old lobster.'

If the atonement of Jesus seems foolish to you, you're a most dangerous man in town to live with. Painting and sculpture do not appeal to the man who knows nothing about them. Like the man who viewed the \$18.00 painting of the Madonna, and remarked, 'Gee whiz, that's a fine frame.'

We show what we are by where we are. There is a law of gravitation in character the same as in nature.

Opposing Natures. Hogs like slop, and the more filthy and sour it is the better they like it. Hogs like to wallow in the mud of the barnyard.

A sheep loves the fresh green grass in the fields and clear water to drink. A salmon keeper would not enjoy himself in a red hot pepper meeting. It would be impossible for a good man to be at home in a booze joint where there was a lot of blaspheming and cursing men. A virtuous woman could not be at home in a red light district.

Some people go one way, some another. Nothing is more foolish to the unsaved man than the Bible. You will never cease to be a fool until you cease to be a sinner and accept Jesus Christ. Knowledge is nothing to an ignorant man; to an educated man it is power.

You need no argument as to the power of the trolley car, all that is necessary is for you to see the car going up the hill crowded with passengers; you need no argument to decide that whisky is a curse; all you need is to see a man staggering home drunk; you need no argument as to the power of God. You can't argue against it, and you're a fool if you do.

God's Power Shown.

The text just as good as says that the world looks like one thing to a blind man and like another to the

man who can see.

The religion of Jesus Christ shows the power of God to them who believe, just as truly as the trolley car is the proof of electricity.

See where Christianity began and how it began at Jerusalem, where Jesus Christ was crucified by the Romans, which was the greatest power on earth at that time.

It was first preached by a few ignorant fishermen. They tried several ways to shut their mouths, but they kept on because they knew it was true. Every means known to brutality was done to force them to keep their mouths shut.

But, like a thing of life, it took root and grew and grew and swelled until it developed into our religion of today.

Jews Will Come Back.

The same power oppressed them that oppressed Jesus, but still they kept on. They were driven from place to place, but they knew what they said was true. All the devils in hell and on earth couldn't stop them, and all that infidels can blast and spew out can't stop it today.

You might as well shoot green peas against Gibraltar with a popgun or try to sink the battleship Illinois with a shotgun as to try to overthrow Christianity.

Where is the Jewish power today? It is swept from Jerusalem and that city is in the power of the infidels, the Turks, today. But God will bring the Jews back to it.

Where is the Roman power? The palace of Caesar and the Coliseum are in ruins. No longer do the eagles of Rome nod in the air. Where is it? Gone. But the cross of Jesus Christ is the greatest power on earth today.

Bible Has Spread All over World. There have been some of the greatest and fiercest wars against the Bible, but the blessed old book has triumphed over them all, and this night there are upward of 200,000,000 copies of it in circulation.

It has made and is making converts today. It gives life to uphold faith. It takes the power of God to do anything like that.

The greatest burden borne today is that of a guilty conscience, and one look at the cross and it is all gone. The power of God saves from the guilt of sin, and just this salvation must have faith in God—believe in Him.

What is belief? Why, it is trust and confidence, the same trust and confidence that you have in the skillful surgeon to whom you entrust your child for an operation.

No one can do any good unless you have confidence in them.

Meaning of Belief. What does it mean to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ? What it means to trust Him as you trust a surgeon, to trust Him as you trust your doctor, the builder who builds your house, the banker who takes care of your money.

Jesus knows more than you do, so don't argue with Him. A lot of you people here tonight have thousands on deposit and you trust the banks enough to keep your life savings there.

God didn't send His Son into the world to condemn it. It was already condemned. He sent Jesus Christ to save it. When a jury finds a man guilty and he is sentenced by the judge it is not a trial that man needs, but a trial that he came into the world to save, and He alone can save.

Necessary to Understand God. It isn't necessary for you to understand the power of God in your salvation. You don't understand electricity, but you can send a telegram or a telephone message, you can enjoy electric light in your home. You don't know how your food is assimilated to nourish your body and give you strength for your daily toil. All you have to do is to eat the food. All you have to do is to yield to Jesus Christ. God will take care of the rest of it.

This power of God saves from the guilt of sin and also keeps you from the power of sin. The drunkard must have some help to keep him from the power of sin. If he didn't he'd be falling off the water wagon all the time. You may insult a man so that electricity cannot harm him; and if you give yourself completely to Jesus Christ, then all the devils in hell can't drag you from Him.

Jesus Sole Savior. And you might as well expect a motorman to push a car uphill by blowing his breath on the vestibule as for you to be saved by some other power than that of Jesus Christ.

When John the Baptist was born the friends of the family came around and sought to name him, but his father called him John.

The world nowadays seems to be trying to rebaptize this power of God and to call it by some other name.

A sinner leads a better life and they call it evolution. A man stops swearing and resorts to prayer and they call it mysticism. A man suddenly grows licentiousness and they prize of psychology and the psychological moment.

prostitute turns from the evils of her ways and begins a life of virtue, and they say it is science that does it.

Baby Healed By Cuticura

Two year old girl in terrible fix. Broke out with red pimples on legs. Turned to white blisters spreading all over her. Nearly crazy from itching. Never had a night's rest with her for weeks. One box Cuticura Ointment and one cake Soap entirely healed her.

From signed statement of Mrs. Della Spearman, R. 4, Box 5, Coffeyville, Miss., March 23, 1917.

How much better to prevent such suffering by using Cuticura for everyday toilet purposes, the Soap to cleanse and purify the pores, with touches of Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of eczema, rash, dandruff and pimples. Do not confuse these delicate, fragrant, super-creamy emollients with coarsely medicated, often dangerous preparations urged as substitutes.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

What have your psychological ins and outs and anti-Christians to show? Can they show a drunkard made sober or a thief made not to steal? What can you read in his hand? Mother, wife, family, happiness and all the world.

If some one had said that there was power enough in Niagara to run all the machinery, cook meals, to light cities, men would have called him a fool. They are utilizing the power for all that now. But the power was there all the time; the people were fools.

To some men and women in this town the power of God is so close to them that they can reach out a hand and touch it. Shall they be fools?

You Are a Fool to Refuse God. Edison said that he expects to see the day when a piece of leather can be fed into one end of a machine and will come out of the other end made into a pair of shoes. He expects to see a piece of cloth fed into one end and a suit of clothes, lined and buttoned, come out at the other.

And now you laugh. Bigger things have been done. Your grandfathers laughed. You can't stop religion by making fun of it.

And every power is able to demonstrate itself. I sometimes think that if we were not so dull God would make us all rich with the latest powers lying everywhere about us.

But every power will demonstrate itself if given a chance. One spark of fire will demonstrate the power of electricity here the past few days that the pile of powder more than all the books in forty libraries. So a man says of

(Communicated.)

Emmett R. Shaw Discusses Certain Features of His Candidacy for U. S. Senate

To the Public: I notice the following short article in the Mason Telegraph of November 21:

It is being talked in state political circles here the past few days that the democratic national committee is taking a particular interest in the Georgia senatorial situation, and that some of the influential party leaders of the state have heard and are now hearing from the national party leaders that the impending situation in Georgia ought to be clarified to the extent of eliminating someone from the coming race. A few weeks ago one of the officers of the national committee was in Georgia on a "feeling-out" tour, when he talked to some of the 'big people' about the situation in general. Comparatively little was said at that time about the senatorial fight, but subsequently there has been an evident interest on the part of the office 'up yonder,' and some letter-writing has been going on. Report here today has it that the national officials of the party have made the suggestion bordering on a request that the issue in this state be so clearly defined that it be fought out between two, and not more than two, and that those who have influence see to it that there are only two men in the race.

In regard to the above article, I want to say that I was in this race first, and that if they want to get their little men out, it is perfectly all right with me; but I also want to say to the people of Georgia that, so far as Emmett Shaw is concerned, that if he is living, he will be in the race for the Junior senatorship of Georgia for the people 'up yonder' have been trying to have a little bit too much to do with Georgia's affairs in the last few years, anyhow. It is my humble opinion that the people 'up yonder' had better mind their own business, and let us people 'down here' alone. 'Up yonder' has been responsible for most of Georgia's ills for the last more than an hundred years. They sent to Africa and got the negroes and brought them over here; found they could not work them in the New England mills 'up yonder,' sold them to 'us down here,' and later freed them, and we lost the price that we had paid to the people 'up yonder.'

The note that was brought here calling two years ago so strongly for Tom Hardwick came from 'up yonder.' The fellows that took our cotton at 25¢ per bale had it insured by our government for 37¢ per bale and sold it in Liverpool for more than 37¢ per bale, when this war first broke out, live 'up yonder.'

The influence that has controlled Tom Hardwick, the express company, the sugar trust lobbyists and the ship trust all represent the big millionaires from 'up yonder.'

If my recollection serves me right, W. F. Burnham, president of the Georgia 'up yonder' group, if I mistake not, it was the daily papers from 'up yonder' that vilified Georgia so just a few years ago. Who was the 'big ones' that this heavy fellow from 'up yonder' came down here and talked it over with? Why not the prime 'big ones' names so that we can know who the big ones are? We little ones would like to read their names if we can't see their faces.

So far as the issue being so clearly drawn, I would like to say to the people of Georgia that the issues will be clearly drawn, and they need not doubt it—whether the drawing of those issues tunes to suit the people 'up yonder' or not. I stand, and will continue to stand, with the government and the administration to the end that autocracy shall perish from the earth. I stand in Georgia today in open defiance of every political power and pull known to Georgia politicians or known to the politicians from 'up yonder.' I am not going to talk it over at all with the big ones, but I am going to discuss freely, frankly and fearlessly all the issues with the 'little ones' 'down here.'

The Canadian who owns The Telegraph that printed that 'up yonder' does not only came from 'up yonder,' but from 'way up yonder' in Canada, and if he had any political sense in Georgia he would not print any such mess. The truth of the whole matter is he is out of accord with Georgia and her sentiments. And if George Long was half as patriotic as he wants boys to be in Georgia he could serve the purpose of the allies a whole lot better with the British flag in Flanders. If he has got it into his head that the people of Georgia give merry rap about what the 'big ones' 'up yonder' say or think about us 'little ones' down here, and our local politics, he will yet live to be more wise, if not less foolish.

EMMETT R. SHAW.
Fort Gaines, Ga., November 23, 1917.

rebellion: "Ah, there's nothing in it." Well, why don't you take Jesus Christ into your heart and give God a chance to demonstrate His power?

And you can get the benefit of the power only by obeying the law. If you would get the benefit of water, then you must obey the laws of water. Many Close to Hell. So with the Christian life. A lot of

men are so close to hell now they can smell the fumes, but won't give God a chance.

You're a fool. Why don't you obey the law of God and see if this power of God will not deliver you from swearing and booze fighting? You are the biggest fool this side of hell if you don't.

You buy a railroad ticket and get on the train. If you have obeyed the laws of the railroad it will carry you to your destination. If the conductor punches the ticket instead of punching you, then you know that you've got a good ticket.

You needn't argue as to whether or not I have been born, and you needn't argue as to whether or not I have ever been born again. I will say you are just thirty-seven years too late.

I know I was born of my mother, and I know I was born again of the Spirit. I am as sure of one as the other. Put God to the test. He says, 'If any man come into Me, him will I in no wise cast out.'

Bates, chairman. The usual substantial luncheon was served by the following committee:

Messdames J. H. Sutton, W. Hoyt Sutton, J. G. Carlisle, W. R. Hammond, Newton Craig, W. J. Franklin, J. R. Reynolds, Fred Dorsey, A. Boone, Hawes, Cole, J. B. Pharr, J. G. Courtney, Jay Reynolds, J. H. Beckham, Young, Edward Wachendorf, Curran Hill, S. E. Duncan, Lyness, Carlos Ma-

son, W. S. Duncan, Henry J. Johnson, Misses Frances Coleman, Eva Belle Gregg, Sophia Stewart and Mary H. Bloodworth.

The ushers were Miss Lamar Slaton, chairman, assisted by Miss Adrienne Battey, Mrs. Polk Flowers, Mrs. Charles Pottinger, Miss McAla Alvin and Mrs. Elizabeth Rigby.

The musical program was in charge of Miss Rosa Powell, leader of tabernacle songs, assisted by Miss Viola Gaines, of Elizabeth Mather college, Mrs. L. S. Mattison was accompanist.

Appeal to Remember Mothers Made at Big Noonday Meeting

"Mothers' Program" at Friday's noonday meeting at the Y. W. C. A. afforded the leader, Miss Frances E. Miller, a theme that was impressive in its appeal. Miss Miller talked to her audience of mothers' love as a love that is recognized the world over as being distinct and apart from other loves. She said that mothers are given to us to reveal to us God's love; also that mothers are given to us to help God reveal Himself to us. She pleaded with daughters that they may have a deeper appreciation of their mothers and that they may learn to express their appreciation.

Many of the business women were wearing white carnations, and held up their hands when Miss Miller called for a promise to remember mothers.

Home of Nettleton and Howard & Foster Fine Shoes.

Worth and wear in shoes

YOU want both worth and wear in the shoes you buy; every man does; then you want style, finish and fit—the last is the most important; we see that all these things go in the shoes we sell.

With the best value in the leather, linings and make-up, with a shoe service that satisfies, we ask you to join the thousands of other men who enjoy trading here.

\$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 to \$12

We fit you---that's sure

Army Boots and Shoes

Daniel Bros. Co.

45 to 49 Peachtree

WHAT AMERICA MUST DO

In the Face of Russian Anarchy and Italian Reverses

Germany will be defeated by France, Great Britain, and the United States, and at the last, the lion's share of the task will belong to the United States. This opinion, advanced by many competent observers since Russia's lapse into anarchy and Italy's staggering reverses, is accepted by our press in all parts of the land in a spirit of quiet and unflinching resolution. "We have drawn the sword and we might as well throw away the scabbard," exclaims the Chicago Herald, "for it is to be a fight to a finish and German successes in Russia and Italy indicate that the struggle may be prolonged."

The only German drive that the Allies have reason really to fear, many of our papers declare, is the coming drive for peace terms that will leave Germany secure in the possession of her present absolute control over middle Europe, and which will doubtless find expression through various pacifist outlets in America. "What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists," says President Wilson, "but their stupidity. My heart is with them but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 24th, deals with the present war crisis and it throws a flood of light upon the subject that is stirring the soul of America.

Other important topics covered in this number of "The Digest" are:

America's Vast Labor Army to Cooperate and Win the War

Union Heads in Many Branches of Industry Declare Their Adherence to President Wilson's Program for a "Stand-Together" Policy Until the War is Won

China Objects to Our Japan Pact
The Dawn of Order in Russia
The Jews to Rule in Zion
Volcanic Ireland Near Eruption
Wine for the French Soldiers
The Microphone in the Trenches
Shakespeare Has a Chance in London
Varieties of Anti-Germanism
The "Poil's" Protest Against Unclean Plays

Negro Segregation Unlawful
The Causes of High-Food Prices
(Prepared by the U. S. Food Administration)
Ingenuity of the Camera-Man
Sanitary Soda
Voting by Electrical Signal
A War Call for the Schools
Shall We Despair of Civilization?
News of Finance, Industry and Commerce

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Full Page Reproductions, and Cartoons

"Digest" Readers Acclaim Its Worth from All Quarters of the Globe

From the steaming jungles of Senegal, the fertile plains of the Argentine, the temple shades of Japan, the teak forests of Burma, the coco-palms of Hawaii, the blue-gum groves of Australia, and the far-flung acres of Saskatchewan, a single mail recently brought to the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST a sheaf of letters telling of the writers' gratitude for the opportunity afforded by this most comprehensive of news-recorders of keeping posted on all the great events of the day. Other

letters tell how it keeps the prospectors in a far-western mining-camp in touch with the world's affairs and how it is passed eagerly from hand to hand by the "Tommys" and "Sammys" in the trenches on the Somme. Wherever men gather together it is read from cover to cover for its crisp, condensed, and wholly impartial summaries of current happenings. It is cosmopolitan in its scope and universal in its sympathies. To read it is to become a citizen of the world.

November 24th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

It's a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

Fray With OHIO STATE

FOUR INTERSECTIONAL GAMES OF INTEREST

Comparison of Football of Three Sections Will Be the Outcome.

There will be four intersectional games of more than passing interest on the gridiron schedule for today, games that will furnish a comparison of the relative football merits of the

The Ohio State invasion of the south playing the Auburn Plainsmen at Montgomery, will be the chief item of interest in this particular section.

Two western elevens invade the west Syracuse ought to be able to handle the Michigan Aggies at East Lansing but the invasion of Buffalo to Detroit may not meet with as much success.

\$100 JOB OF DENTAL WORK

FOR ONLY \$48

Mr. T. G. Wade, of Mont-

rose, Ga., Feels That He
Saved \$52 of the Cost of
Treating His Teeth.

If you knew that you could save \$52 by coming to Atlanta for dental treatment, wouldn't you do it? That was the realization of Mr. J. C. Wade.

Montrose, Ga. He came to Atlanta in November, 1915, and went direct to the One-Price Dental Office, 104 1/2 Whitehall street, corner of Mitchell. The dental work that was done for him there cost him \$48. When he went back home he had the work examined by dentists in his own neighborhood, and while the guesses they made as to the cost were not all exactly alike,

they agreed quite unanimously that he had received a \$100 job of work, according to their scales of prices. Mr. Wade now feels that he not only saved considerable money, but also that he secured a thoroughly good piece of work and as he says in a letter under date of March 14, 1917, "I feel like I cannot express my praises strong-

John Puskin

They could be smaller, but

Smoker, but
not better

J. N. HIRSCH, Atlanta Dist.
E. L. ADAMS & CO., Dist., Atlanta.
GRIFFIN GRO. CO., Griffin Dist.

 Cigar 5¢

PILES CURED OR NO PAY
Without the Knife

Fistula, Fissure, Stricture and all rectal diseases successfully treated. Separate reception room



for Ladies, hours, 9
to 5:30 daily and
Wed. and Sat. nights
7 to 8 p. m., Sundays
10 to 1.

DR. T. W. HUGHES.
15½ N. Broad St.
Atlanta, Ga.

AMUSEMENTS

ATLANTA LAST Today At 2:30
THEATER TIMES At 8:15
The Musical Comedy Delight,

YOU'RE IN LOVE
Complete Original Production

B. F. KEITH'S LYRIC
SUPREME VAUDEVILLE.
 2:30, 7:30, 9:15. 10c, 20c, 30c.
"I LOVE THE LADIES"
 Comedy, Melody, Pretty Girls.
4-OTHER SUPREME ACTS-4

LEW'S GRAND
Continuous..... 7 to 11 P. M.
Vaudeville..... 3:30, 7 and 9 P. M.
Afternoons, 10 and 15c, Nights, 10, 20 and
30c (War Tax Included).

THE MONTANA FIVE
A Breezy, Western Novelty.
BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS

GEORGE WALSH.
In Photoplay. "This is the Life."

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
Now on at
RIALTO THEATER
Milton Schuster's Comedy of Pretty

Girls and Clever Comedians. Two
Changes of Bill a Week.
Performances, 2:30, 7:30, 9:15.
Prices—Night, 10, 20, 30c; Mats, 10
and 20c.

McCORMACK
Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 29
SEAT SALE NOW ON

At Cable Piano Co., 82 N. Broad St.
Prices, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, plus ten per
cent war tax. Mail orders filled as
received.

DAN A. MCGURK, Manager.

The Constitution's Markets. Business and Financial News and Reviews

Another Sharp Rise to New High Levels on Small Crop Estimates

Reports of Strong Southern Spots and Buying by Trade Interests Quickly Stiffens Up Market After Small Early Decline.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.					
	Open	High	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	28.90	29.15	28.75	29.05	28.80
Jan.	28.30	28.70	28.27	28.52	28.32
March	28.06	28.39	27.95	28.20	28.01
May	27.88	28.26	27.75	28.01	27.80
July	27.62	27.96	27.64	27.79	27.54
Closed steady.					

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close.
Dec.	27.80	27.90	27.27	27.86	27.59
Jan.	27.38	27.48	27.22	27.51	27.31
March	27.17	27.41	27.10	27.51	27.08
May	27.12	27.35	27.01	27.22	27.00
July	26.96	27.21	26.91	27.13	26.87
Closed steady.					

New York, November 23.—Reports of continued trade buying and the circulation of small crop estimates caused another sharp advance in the cotton market today, and new high records were established. The market opened at 28.20 to 28.70, and closed at 28.52, with the general bid closing steady at a net advance of 10 to 11 points in sympathy with higher European cables, but a renewal of yesterday's selling movement. The market opened at 28.20 to 28.70, and closed at 28.52, with the general bid closing steady at a net advance of 10 to 11 points in sympathy with higher European cables, but a renewal of yesterday's selling movement. The market opened at 28.20 to 28.70, and closed at 28.52, with the general bid closing steady at a net advance of 10 to 11 points in sympathy with higher European cables, but a renewal of yesterday's selling movement.

Covering by recent sellers became active as prices worked higher, and the demand seemed to be stimulated by the publication of a local crop estimate placing the yield at 10,000,000 bales without linters, or at 11,000,000 bales with linters.

Stop loss orders were uncovered as the market worked into new high ground, with March advanced to 28.30 and May to 28.20, making a net advance of 25 to 40 points on the general list. The advance was then checked by realizing, with the close showing reactions of some 10 to 15 points.

Reports from the cotton trade indicated a good demand for forward delivery, particularly in the matter of bleached goods, and manufacturers were supposed to be hedging such sales with purchases of futures.

Cotton, spot quiet; middling, 30.00; no sales.

FAVORABLE WAR NEWS CONTINUES BULLISH FACTOR.

New Orleans, November 23.—Cotton stood at the advance throughout the session here today, reaching its highest levels in the early afternoon, when the market stood 31 to 35 points up, and closing at a net gain of 30 to 37 points. The continued favorable tone of war news was the main bullish influence. Most active months made new high records and December added 40 to 45 points.

In the early trading prices gained about 10 points, but fell off from this to nearly the level of yesterday's close under liquidation seemingly inspired by the fact that tomorrow is first notice day for long cotton contracts in this market. On the decline a good demand developed and a quick recovery resulted and from the level of yesterday's close decided steadiness. Highest levels were reached following the posting of this week's advance, which was unexpectedly large mill takings—437,000 bales.

Reports that the war on American vessels had been reduced and a private crop estimate of 10,000,000 bales, not including linters, were reported influences. Spot accounts were conflicting, but no real weakness was apparent in this market, which was unchanged at 28.50 for middling.

Spots in New Orleans.

Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales on the spot, 2,407; to arrive, 575. Low middling, 27.50; middling, 28.50; good middling, 29.00; extra, 30.00; stock, 264,903.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

ATLANTA WAREHOUSE COMPANY: Atlanta 44, 39,646.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE: Atlanta 44, 39,646.

Receipts, 5,882 bales; shipments, 1,081 bales; stock, 41, 39,646.

Port movement.

New Orleans—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Galveston—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Mobile—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Charleston—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Wilmington—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

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Philadelphia—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

New York—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Minor ports—Receipts 18,842; exports 15,485; stock 28,949.

Total today—Receipts 66,773; exports 29,093; stock 1,160,535.

Total for week—Receipts 228,233; exports 111,855; stock 1,160,535.

Total for season—Receipts 2,884,818; exports 1,448,123.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling 28.50; receipts 10,884; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Memphis—Middling 28.50; receipts 5,208; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Augusta—Middling 28.50; receipts 2,388; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Shreveport—Middling 28.50; receipts 5,778; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Cincinnati—Middling 28.50; receipts 211; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Stock 17,433.

Little Rock—Middling 28.50; receipts 1,778; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

St. Louis—Middling 28.50; receipts 1,294; shipments 6,000; sales 3,705; stock 206,652.

Dallas—Middling 28.50; sales 3,436.

Montgomery—Middling 28.50; sales 3,436.

Atlanta (weekly)—Stock 11,358.

Total today—Receipts 234,112; shipments 98,933; stock 468,762.

Comparative Port Receipts.

Galveston—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

New Orleans—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Mobile—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Charleston—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Wilmington—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Baltimore—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Philadelphia—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

New York—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Minor ports—Last Year, Friday, 1,559.

Total all ports—Last Year, Friday, 41,386.

Interior Receipts.

Augusta—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Shreveport—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Cincinnati—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Stock 1,578.

Little Rock—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

St. Louis—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Dallas—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Montgomery—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Atlanta (weekly)—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Total today—Receipts 234,112; shipments 98,933; stock 468,762.

COTTON HAS SURPRISING GROWTH IN STRENGTH

Buying Stimulated by Good Spot Demand and Belief Contracts Sold on Declines Are Going to the Trade.

Washington, November 23.—Plans for making high density cotton the future standard of transportation rates for the staple were set on foot today by a conference of two committees representing the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers and the railroads. Immediate steps to facilitate the movement of the new crop were urged on mill executives, the government and the railroads and the committee agreed to meet again here December 14 to discuss readjustments of rates with a view to the same time conserving railway equipment.

Representatives of the council told the conference that to obtain desired economies in transportation and storage, the cost of high density compression must be assessed against cotton contracts until such time as the railroads make a new tariff schedule on high density cotton. The preference will take the form of a premium for compression.

The present rate on low density bales, thus making highly compressed cotton the standard. At a previous conference it was said that the present compression rate of about 4 to 6 points under last night's closing figure, however, and the market turned firmer on reports that the spot had stiffened during the progress of the reaction, and that trade interests were again buying against forward sales of goods.

Covering by recent sellers became active as prices worked higher, and the demand seemed to be stimulated by the publication of a local crop estimate placing the yield at 10,000,000 bales without linters, or at 11,000,000 bales with linters.

Stop loss orders were uncovered as the market worked into new high ground, with March advanced to 28.30 and May to 28.20, making a net advance of 25 to 40 points on the general list. The advance was then checked by realizing, with the close showing reactions of some 10 to 15 points.

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FAVORABLE WAR NEWS CONTINUES BULLISH FACTOR.

New Orleans, November 23.—(Special).—Today's market made new high levels for the season here today, reaching its highest levels in the early afternoon, when the market stood 31 to 35 points up, and closing at a net gain of 30 to 37 points. The continued favorable tone of war news was the main bullish influence. Most active months made new high records and December added 40 to 45 points.

In the early trading prices gained about 10 points, but fell off from this to nearly the level of yesterday's close under liquidation seemingly inspired by the fact that tomorrow is first notice day for long cotton contracts in this market. On the decline a good demand developed and a quick recovery resulted and from the level of yesterday's close decided steadiness. Highest levels were reached following the posting of this week's advance, which was unexpectedly large mill takings—437,000 bales.

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Total all ports—Last Year, Friday, 41,386.

Interior Receipts.

Augusta—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Shreveport—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Cincinnati—Last Year, Friday, 2,109.

Stock 1,578.

Little Rock—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

St. Louis—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Dallas—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Montgomery—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Atlanta (weekly)—Last Year, Friday, 1,578.

Total today—Receipts 234,112; shipments 98,933; stock 468,762.

COGNATE SHIPMENT GREATER STRENGTH

Buying Stimulated by Good Spot Demand and Belief Contracts Sold on Declines Are Going to the Trade.

Washington, November 23.—The cotton market has shown continued strength during the past week and prices have again established new high records for the season. The reactions caused by unfounded rumors that the question of controlling prices was being considered at Washington were quickly recovered, and fresh buying stimulated by reports of a good spot demand, together with small crop estimates and a belief that contracts sold on declines, were going into the hands of the trade.

The announcement that the British government had allotted 40,000 tons of shipping for the importation of cotton during December, compared with 25,000 tons for November, encouraged estimates of a continued good domestic demand for the staple.

Representatives of the council told the conference that to obtain desired economies in transportation and storage, the cost of high density compression must be assessed against cotton contracts until such time as the railroads make a new tariff schedule on high density cotton. The preference will take the form of a premium for compression.

The present rate on low density bales, thus making highly compressed cotton the standard. At a previous conference it was said that the present compression rate of about 4 to 6 points under last night's closing figure, however, and the market turned firmer on reports that the spot had stiffened during the progress of the reaction, and that trade interests were again buying against forward sales of goods.

Covering by recent sellers became active as prices worked higher, and the demand seemed to be stimulated by the publication of a local crop estimate placing the yield at 10,000,000 bales without linters, or at 11,000,000 bales with linters.

Stop loss orders were uncovered as the market worked into new high ground, with March advanced to 28.30 and May to 28.20, making a net advance of 25 to 40 points on the general list. The advance was then checked by realizing, with the close showing reactions of some 10 to 15 points.

Reports from the cotton trade indicated a good demand for forward delivery, particularly in the matter of bleached goods, and manufacturers were supposed to be hedging such sales with purchases of futures.

Cotton, spot quiet; middling, 30.00; no sales.

FAVORABLE WAR NEWS CONTINUES BULLISH FACTOR.

New Orleans, November 23.—(Special).—Today's market made new high levels for the season here today, reaching its highest levels in the early afternoon, when the market stood 31 to 35 points up, and closing at a net gain of 30 to 37 points. The continued favorable tone of war news was the main bullish influence. Most active months made new high records and December added 40 to 45 points.

In the early trading prices gained about 10 points, but fell off from this to nearly the level of yesterday's close under liquidation seemingly inspired by the fact that tomorrow is first notice day for long cotton contracts in this market. On the decline a good demand developed and a quick recovery resulted and from the level of yesterday's close decided steadiness. Highest levels were reached following the posting of this week's advance, which was unexpectedly large mill takings—437,000 bales.

Reports that the war on American vessels had been reduced and a private crop estimate of 10,000,000 bales, not including linters, were reported influences. Spot accounts were conflicting, but no real weakness was apparent in this market, which was unchanged at 28.50 for middling.

Spots in New Orleans.

Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales on the spot, 2,407; to arrive, 575. Low middling, 27.50; middling, 28.50; good middling, 29.00; extra, 30.00; stock, 264,903.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

ATLANTA WAREHOUSE COMPANY: Atlanta 44, 39,646.

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE: Atlanta 44, 39,646.

Receipts, 5,882 bales; shipments, 1,081 bales; stock, 41, 39,646.

Port movement.

New Orleans—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Galveston—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

Mobile—Middling 28.50; receipts 6,000; exports 2,550; sales 3,982; stock 264,903.

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INJUNCTION GOVERNMENT OPPOSED BY FEDERATION

Dictum That Labor Is Prop- erty To Be Dis- regarded.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 22.—The American Federation of Labor today reaffirmed its position against government by injunction and declared that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employee based on the dictum that labor is property, be held as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may.

The declaration was adopted in connection with a resolution relating to a recent decision of the supreme court of the state of Washington enjoining strikers from picketing. The resolution asked the convention to condemn the "reactionary attitude" of the court, and to give its best counsel and efforts to the affected workers.

A committee favorably reporting the resolution to the convention added: "This committee holds that decisions and practices of this kind are more harmful to our government than any other influence in our land. The time is here when the legislative agencies of our state governments must be the exclusive means for the making of laws and rules of conduct. The courts

must be denied the powers never intended to be exercised by courts. Government by injunction must end.

"Your committee holds that government by our courts by injunction for the benefit of the employing interest is in conflict with and contrary to the rights, liberties and freedom of our people."

An application of several local unions of bookkeepers, stenographers and typewriters for a national charter brought to the convention floor difficulties that have involved the clerical forces of the federation headquarters at Washington, in connection with which W. M. Pollock, of Washington, issued a circular attacking Secretary Frank Morrison.

The circular provoked a boomerang, being the principal cause of the convention voting to adopt a committee report refusing to grant the national charter sought. Secretary Morrison was accused of not following the precepts of unionism with regard to his own clerical forces and with obstructing the efforts of the Washington locals to obtain a national charter. The circular also accused him of playing golf and riding in an automobile.

The debate on this local issue took more than two hours of the afternoon session of the convention and necessitated the holding of a night session. The decision of officers was made a special order of business for tomorrow morning. No opposition to President Morrison and his associates is looked for. The convention has more than 80 resolutions to act upon and several committees of the federation adjournment probably will not come until late Saturday night.

The committee on adjustments reported on a large number of jurisdictional cases during the day, the most

important being a decision sustaining the contention of the International Association of Machinists for jurisdiction over all making moulds for moulding glassware.

GOVERNMENT MAY SEIZE OKLAHOMA COAL MINES

Washington, November 22.—Oklahoma coal operators were threatened by Fuel Administrator Garfield today with government seizure and operation of their mines if they permit production to halt pending action on their demand for higher prices.

The producers had notified Dr. Garfield they could not pay wages increased asked by the miners unless they are given more than the 45 cents a ton increase granted by Dr. Garfield, and that they would not allow the wage increase retroactive to November 1 as directed by the fuel administrator. The new wage increase was granted by the miners only after Dr. Garfield had threatened to take drastic action to end the strike. The point at issue is the retroactive effect of the wage increase.

The operators sent to Dr. Garfield with their demand for higher prices a copy of resolutions adopted by the Oklahoma Coal Operators' association, which said they would not pay the wage raises "until the fuel administrator grants to us an increase in the selling price of coal sufficient to cover the same with reasonable profit."

Dr. Garfield replied today: "I will not assent to change the 45 cents increase to cover increase of wages. If, as a total result, you are unable to operate at a profit, the way

to proceed is to file statements here showing your 1916 costs and your 1917 costs, month by month, and meanwhile keep the mines in operation. Alternative will be to turn over mines to me, for operating pending determination of costs. In other words the only way the relation of increase in wages to increase allowed by president's orders in prices of coal can now be adjusted is by showing actual labor costs in comparison with actual costs of coal compared with earlier periods indicated. Under no circumstances must mines be closed down."

GENERAL FOOD PRICES MAKE BIG ADVANCES

Washington, November 22.—General food prices in the country advanced 2 per cent from August to September of 1917, according to the announcement today of the bureau of labor statistics. Of the 27 staple articles of diet, on which the compilations are based, 17 increased in price, 7 decreased and 3 remained stationary. Pork chops advanced 13 1/2 per cent, beef 14 1/2, lamb 15 1/2, mutton 16 1/2, veal 17 1/2, chicken 18 1/2, turkey 19 1/2, fish 20 1/2, eggs 21 1/2, butter 22 1/2, lard 23 1/2, sugar 24 1/2, flour 25 1/2, corn 26 1/2, wheat 27 1/2, oats 28 1/2, barley 29 1/2, rye 30 1/2, rice 31 1/2, peas 32 1/2, beans 33 1/2, lentils 34 1/2, macaroni 35 1/2, spaghetti 36 1/2, rice 37 1/2, corn 38 1/2, wheat 39 1/2, oats 40 1/2, barley 41 1/2, rye 42 1/2, rice 43 1/2, corn 44 1/2, wheat 45 1/2, oats 46 1/2, barley 47 1/2, rye 48 1/2, rice 49 1/2, corn 50 1/2, wheat 51 1/2, oats 52 1/2, barley 53 1/2, rye 54 1/2, rice 55 1/2, corn 56 1/2, wheat 57 1/2, oats 58 1/2, barley 59 1/2, rye 60 1/2, rice 61 1/2, corn 62 1/2, wheat 63 1/2, oats 64 1/2, barley 65 1/2, rye 66 1/2, rice 67 1/2, corn 68 1/2, wheat 69 1/2, oats 70 1/2, barley 71 1/2, rye 72 1/2, rice 73 1/2, corn 74 1/2, wheat 75 1/2, oats 76 1/2, barley 77 1/2, rye 78 1/2, rice 79 1/2, corn 80 1/2, wheat 81 1/2, oats 82 1/2, barley 83 1/2, rye 84 1/2, rice 85 1/2, corn 86 1/2, wheat 87 1/2, oats 88 1/2, barley 89 1/2, rye 90 1/2, rice 91 1/2, corn 92 1/2, wheat 93 1/2, oats 94 1/2, barley 95 1/2, rye 96 1/2, rice 97 1/2, corn 98 1/2, wheat 99 1/2, oats 100 1/2, barley 101 1/2, rye 102 1/2, rice 103 1/2, corn 104 1/2, wheat 105 1/2, oats 106 1/2, barley 107 1/2, rye 108 1/2, rice 109 1/2, corn 110 1/2, wheat 111 1/2, oats 112 1/2, barley 113 1/2, rye 114 1/2, rice 115 1/2, corn 116 1/2, wheat 117 1/2, oats 118 1/2, barley 119 1/2, rye 120 1/2, rice 121 1/2, corn 122 1/2, wheat 123 1/2, oats 124 1/2, barley 125 1/2, rye 126 1/2, rice 127 1/2, corn 128 1/2, wheat 129 1/2, oats 130 1/2, barley 131 1/2, rye 132 1/2, rice 133 1/2, corn 134 1/2, wheat 135 1/2, oats 136 1/2, barley 137 1/2, rye 138 1/2, rice 139 1/2, corn 140 1/2, wheat 141 1/2, oats 142 1/2, barley 143 1/2, rye 144 1/2, rice 145 1/2, corn 146 1/2, wheat 147 1/2, oats 148 1/2, barley 149 1/2, rye 150 1/2, rice 151 1/2, corn 152 1/2, wheat 153 1/2, oats 154 1/2, barley 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782 1/2, wheat 783 1/2, oats 784 1/2, barley 785 1/2, rye 786 1/2, rice 787 1/2, corn 788 1/2, wheat 789 1/2, oats 790 1/2, barley 791 1/2, rye 792 1/2, rice 793 1/2, corn 794 1/2, wheat 795 1/2, oats 796 1/2, barley 797 1/2, rye 798 1/2, rice 799 1/2, corn 800 1/2, wheat 801 1/2, oats 802 1/2, barley 803 1/2, rye 804 1/2, rice 805 1/2, corn 806 1/2, wheat 807 1/2, oats 808 1/2, barley 809 1/2, rye 810 1/2, rice 811 1/2, corn 812 1/2, wheat 813 1/2, oats 814 1/2, barley 815 1/2, rye 816 1/2, rice 817 1/2, corn 818 1/2, wheat 819 1/2, oats 820 1/2, barley 821 1/2, rye 822 1/2, rice 823 1/2, corn 824 1/2, wheat 825 1/2, oats 826 1/2, barley 827 1/2, rye 828 1/2, rice 829 1/2, corn 830 1/2, wheat 831 1/2, oats 832 1/2, barley 833 1/2, rye 834 1/2, rice 835 1/2, corn 836 1/2, wheat 837 1/2, oats 838 1/2, barley 839 1/2, rye 840 1/2, rice 841 1/2, corn 842 1/2, wheat 843 1/2, oats 844 1/2, barley 845 1/2, rye 846 1/2, rice 847 1/2, corn 848 1/2, wheat 849 1/2, oats 850 1/2, barley 851 1/2, rye 852 1/2, rice 853 1/2, corn 854 1/2, wheat 855 1/2, oats 856 1/2, barley 857 1/2, rye 858 1/2, rice 859 1/2, corn 860 1/2, wheat 861 1/2, oats 862 1/2, barley 863 1/2, rye 864 1/2, rice 865 1/2, corn 866 1/2, wheat 867 1/2, oats 868 1/2, barley 869 1/2, rye 870 1/2, rice 871 1/2, corn 872 1/2, wheat 873 1/2, oats 874 1/2, barley 875 1/2, rye 876 1/2, rice 877 1/2, corn 878 1/2, wheat 879 1/2, oats 880 1/2, barley 881 1/2, rye 882 1/2, rice 883 1/2, corn 884 1/2, wheat 885 1/2, oats 886 1/2, barley 887 1/2, rye 888 1/2, rice 889 1/2, corn 890 1/2, wheat 891 1/2, oats 892 1/2, barley 893 1/2, rye 894 1/2, rice 895 1/2, corn 896 1/2, wheat 897 1/2, oats 898 1/2, barley 899 1/2, rye 900 1/2, rice 901 1/2, corn 902 1/2, wheat 903 1/2, oats 904 1/2, barley 905 1/2, rye 906 1/2, rice 907 1/2, corn 908 1/2, wheat 909 1/2, oats 910 1/2, barley 911 1/2, rye 912 1/2, rice 913 1/2, corn 914 1/2, wheat 915 1/2, oats 916 1/2, barley 917 1/2, rye 918 1/2, rice 919 1/2, corn 920 1/2, wheat 921 1/2, oats 922 1/2, barley 923 1/2, rye 924 1/2, rice 925 1/2, corn 926 1/2, wheat 927 1/2, oats 928 1/2, barley 929 1/2, rye 930 1/2, rice 931 1/2, corn 932 1/2, wheat 933 1/2, oats 934 1/2, barley 935 1/2, rye 936 1/2, rice 937 1/2, corn 938 1/2, wheat 939 1/2, oats 940 1/2, barley 941 1/2, rye 942 1/2, rice 943 1/2, corn 944 1/2, wheat 945 1/2, oats 946 1/2, barley 947 1/2, rye 948 1/2, rice 949 1/2, corn 950 1/2, wheat 951 1/2, oats 952 1/2, barley 953 1/2, rye 954 1/2, rice 955 1/2, corn 956 1/2, wheat 957 1/2, oats 958 1/2, barley 959 1/2, rye 960 1/2, rice 961 1/2, corn 962 1/2, wheat 963 1/2, oats 964 1/2, barley 965 1/2, rye 966 1/2, rice 967 1/2, corn 968 1/2, wheat 969 1/2, oats 970 1/2, barley 971 1/2, rye 972 1/2, rice 973 1/2, corn 974 1/2, wheat 975 1/2, oats 976 1/2, barley 977 1/2, rye 978 1/2, rice 979 1/2, corn 980 1/2, wheat 981 1/2, oats 982 1/2, barley 983 1/2, rye 984 1/2, rice 985 1/2, corn 986 1/2, wheat 987 1/2, oats 988 1/2, barley 989 1/2, rye 990 1/2, rice 991 1/2, corn 992 1/2, wheat 993 1/2, oats 994 1/2, barley 995 1/2, rye 996 1/2, rice 997 1/2, corn 998 1/2, wheat 999 1/2, oats 1000 1/2, barley 1001 1/2, rye 1002 1/2, rice 1003 1/2, corn 1004 1/2, wheat 1005 1/2, oats 1006 1/2, barley 1007 1/2, rye 1008 1/2, rice 1009 1/2, corn 1010 1/2, wheat 1011 1/2, oats 1012 1/2, barley 1013 1/2, rye 1014 1/2, rice 1015 1/2, corn 1016 1/2, wheat 1017 1/2, oats 1018 1/2, barley 1019 1/2, rye 1020 1/2, rice 1021 1/2, corn 1022 1/2, wheat 1023 1/2, oats 1024 1/2, barley 1025 1/2, rye 1026 1/2, rice 1027 1/2, corn 1028 1/2, wheat 1029 1/2, oats 1030 1/2, barley 1031 1/2, rye 1032 1/2, rice 1033 1/2, corn 1034 1/2, wheat 1035 1/2, oats 1036 1/2, barley 1037 1/2, rye 1038 1/2, rice 1039 1/2, corn 1040 1/2, wheat 1041 1/2, oats 1042 1/2, barley 1043 1/2, rye 1044 1/2, rice 1045 1/2, corn 1046 1/2, wheat 1047 1/2, oats 1048 1/2, barley 1049 1/2, rye 1050 1/2, rice 1051 1/2, corn 1052 1/2, wheat 1053 1/2, oats 1054 1/2, barley 1055 1/2, rye 1056 1/2, rice 1057 1/2, corn 1058 1/2, wheat 1059 1/2, oats 1060 1/2, barley 1061 1/2, rye 1062 1/2, rice 1063 1/2, corn 1064 1/2, wheat 1065 1/2, oats 1066 1/2, barley 1067 1/2, rye 1068 1/2, rice 1069 1/2, corn 1070 1/2, wheat 1071 1/2, oats 1072 1/2, barley 1073 1/2, rye 1074 1/2, rice 1075 1/2, corn 1076 1/2, wheat 1077 1/2, oats 1078 1/2, barley 1079 1/2, rye 1080 1/2, rice 1081 1/2, corn

O'LEARY IS INDICTED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Editor of "The Bull" "Deeply Shocked" at the Action of Grand Jury.

New York, November 23.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, and editor of "The Bull," a publication recently barred from the mails, was today indicted on the charge of violating the espionage act and the postal laws.

The Bull Publishing company, Inc., and S. Adolph Stern and Luther S. Bedford, connected with the company, were indicted on the same charges.

The indictments were returned in the United States district court.

O'Leary and Stern later appeared before Federal Judge Manton and pleaded not guilty. O'Leary's bail was fixed at \$2,500 and Stern's at \$5,000. Stern is business manager of "The Bull."

The indictment of O'Leary is the culmination of a series of episodes in which he has seemingly figured as an opponent of this government on the lines in the war against Germany. His publication, "The Bull," a frankly anti-British paper, was refused second-class mailing privileges about a month ago and subsequently was reported to have suspended publication.

O'Leary, both in his paper and by personal communications and speeches, has assailed the foreign policy of the administration. He was named by the Sinn Féin leader, DeValera, as having participated in conferences in New York since America's entry into the conflict. This he denied.

O'Leary was mentioned also in communications which passed between the German government and the German embassy at Washington on the subject of sabotage.

During the presidential campaign of

1916 O'Leary sent a telegram to President Wilson criticizing his alleged "Pro-British" policy. He also wrote a letter to the president in which he said: "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans, and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them."

While waiting for his bail to be arranged, O'Leary said: "I am deeply shocked at this turn of affairs, but I welcome the opportunity to prove that I am, and at all times have been, a loyal and patriotic citizen of the United States. I have been indicted for public utterances on matters of public policy concerning which I believe, and still believe, I had the right to speak."

The conspiracy indictment charges that O'Leary, Stern, Bedford and The Bull Publishing company conspired while the United States was at war to cause and to attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States. The indictment sets forth that the magazine contained articles, cartoons and pictures designed to create and promote disloyalty and insubordination.

Another indictment charges the attempt to forward non-mailable matter through the mails. If convicted of the charges O'Leary may be imprisoned for twenty years and fined \$10,000 as the maximum penalty.

2 PERSHING MEN DEAD FROM NATURAL CAUSES

Washington, November 23.—Two more men of the American force in France have died from natural causes, General Pershing today notified the war department. They were:

Private James H. Hinchey, medical department, attached hospital, died November 13 of spinal meningitis; emergency address, W. J. Madgett, Bristol, Connecticut.

Sergeant Humphrey L. Ervatt, medical enlisted reserve corps, died November 20, of pneumonia; father, R. R. Ervatt, New Kensington, Pa.

Switzerland has made it unlawful to manufacture, store or sell artificial wine or artificial cider.

VERDICT OF \$600,000 AGAINST LABOR UNION

United Mine Workers Lose in Arkansas Under the Sherman Act.

Buffalo, N. Y., November 23.—William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers, announced on the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor here today that a telegram had been received stating that the verdict of the federal court at Little Rock, Ark., in the case against the mine workers for \$600,000 damages in the action brought by the Bache Coal company for damages to their property near Fort Smith, Ark.

The action was brought by the company under the Sherman act, and the amount of damages granted by the court is trebled under the provisions of this law. The federal assessment against the mine workers will be \$600,000, Mr. Green said.

A resolution was adopted on Green's motion that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor give assistance as is in their power to continue the fight and to carry an appeal to the United States supreme court if necessary.

This is another instance of organized labor being sued under a law that was supposed to be to catch the big fellow," commented Secretary Green.

Fort Smith, Ark., November 23.—Announcement was made today that attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America would appeal direct to the United States circuit court of appeals from the verdict of the federal court in federal district court here yesterday awarding the Bache-Denman mining syndicate \$600,000 damages for the injury to the mine workers' organization. The suit was an outgrowth of the mine workers' strike last year, in which the Bache-Denman interests alleged their properties in Sebastian county, Arkansas, were damaged.

Appeal to Be Taken.

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SEVERAL TO BE TO JAIL

Baxter L. Schaub, LaGrange Man, Meets Death When Fire Sweeps Camp Wheeler Kitchens This Morning.

Macon, Ga., November 24.—(Special.) Sergeant Baxter L. Schaub, of Company 2, 12th infantry, was burned to death in a fire which swept five kitchen areas before it was put out, at Camp Wheeler early this morning.

Baxter was mess sergeant of his company, which was formerly the old "Barnstable Blues" company of the Second Georgia infantry. Sergeant Baxter's home was La Grange, Ga.

The origin of the fire is unknown. When it had burned the five kitchens it was put out. No other buildings or tents were destroyed and no one was injured except Sergeant Baxter, who for some unaccountable reason failed to escape from the burning kitchen. He was burned beyond recognition, but his body has been identified.

German Ready to Fight Kaiser, But Is Denied American Citizenship

Augusta, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Despite the fact that he expressed a willingness to fight the Kaiser, if called upon to do so, the application of Hugo A. Lindewirth, native German, for citizenship papers was denied by Judge Emory Speer in the United States court here yesterday.

Lindewirth testified that he had been a resident of Augusta since 1912, being engaged in the cotton business. He said that he paid a visit to relatives in Germany in 1913, returning to Augusta on August 2, 1914, the day England declared war. He registered with the German consul for service in the army of his mother country, according to his testimony.

Judge Speer asked Lindewirth if, by any laws of this country he should be called to the colors, would he cheerfully fight the Kaiser. He replied in the affirmative. His associates on cotton row testified that Lindewirth's heart had been with Germany prior to the declaration of war by the United States, but that since that time he had been loyal to this country.

However, inasmuch as he had registered with the German consul subsequent to his application for first citizenship papers, which was made in 1913, his application was denied.

When Speer sentenced six negroes to three months each in the county jail for failure to register for military service, and in pronouncing sentence told them that no class of people in the United States was under greater obligation to the country for benefits received from it than negroes.

Volney Williams Burns His Hands Badly Putting Wife Out; Her Burns Slight

Waycross, Ga., November 23.—(Special.)—Volney Williams, editor of The Journal-Herald, had both hands badly burned this morning when Mrs. Williams caught fire from a small heater.

It seems that Mrs. Williams had her back to the heater and was dressing one of her children when she realized that she was on fire, and it is due to the drastic method used by Mr. Williams that she was not seriously burned. Fortunately her burns were only slight.

WAR TAX INJUNCTION DENIED FILM EXHIBITORS

Cleveland, Ohio, November 23.—Common Pleas Judge Phillips today dismissed the injunction suit brought by thirteen Cleveland film exhibitors against eleven New York film producers seeking to restrain the latter from adding war tax test suit in the country and brought an array of film producers here.

Judge Phillips said the court was powerless to act in the case of producers raising a Liberty bond, and in answer to the question on the blank as to the denomination desired, she filed in "Methodist."

A woman of a Massachusetts town had applied for a Liberty bond, and in answer to the question on the blank as to the denomination desired, she filed in "Methodist."

IF I HAD KNOWN!

As to the property on Forsyth street sold to a man from New Jersey, six people have said:

"I Would Have Bought It If I Had Known About It"

It is a matter of regret to us that some Atlanta business concern did not take advantage of this unusual opportunity and acquire the space at half its value.

Prospective buyers and investors ought to confer more frequently with real estate agents. All of them know of property offered for sale at big reductions.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

Mortgage loans on Atlanta Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. It will pay you to get our figures before trading elsewhere.

Est. 1891

WEYMAN & CONNORS

Trust Company of Ga. Bldg.

S. T. WEYMAN

Est. 1891

Not the Cheapest

But the Best

and Cheap Enough

Put your printing to the proof:

Is it getting business for you?

If it isn't you're spending money without getting results.

If you find you are not getting results, tell us about it. We are specialists in commercial printing. We can give you the correct prescription for your trouble.

Foot & Davies Company

Edgewood At Pryor : Phone Main 2600

WIFE TO AID COLLINS IN FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Macon, Ga., November 23.—(Special.) The indications are that when R. E. Collins, who shot and killed Northern Sparks a few nights ago while the latter was talking with Mrs. Collins in front of a small grocery store on Elm street, comes to trial he will have the support of his wife in his battle for his life.

Friends of Collins and his wife say that Mrs. Collins has already forgiven her husband and has been to the jail once or twice to see him, taking their little baby along with her.

After the killing Collins claimed that he had been talking with Mrs. Collins, who had been with him, and he had broken his home and had refused to keep away from Mrs. Collins when warned to do so. Collins and his wife had been separated for two months at the time of the killing.

Dublin Fiddlers Meet.

Dublin, Ga., November 23.—(Special.) Under the auspices of the Red Cross, the fiddlers' convention held by some of the foremost fiddlers of the state, will be given in Dublin Tuesday afternoon and night next. All the famous fiddlers from Rabun Gap to south Georgia will be on hand to make the convention interesting.

Ex-Gov. Peabody Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1917.



The Katzies--Claudie Brings a Nice Present.





BEASTLY HOSPITALITY I CALL IT! GIVE A CHAP A BALLY DUCKING, THEN RUSH OFF WITHOUT EVEN OFFAWRING HIM A TOWEL!



B-BUT, LORD ALGY—

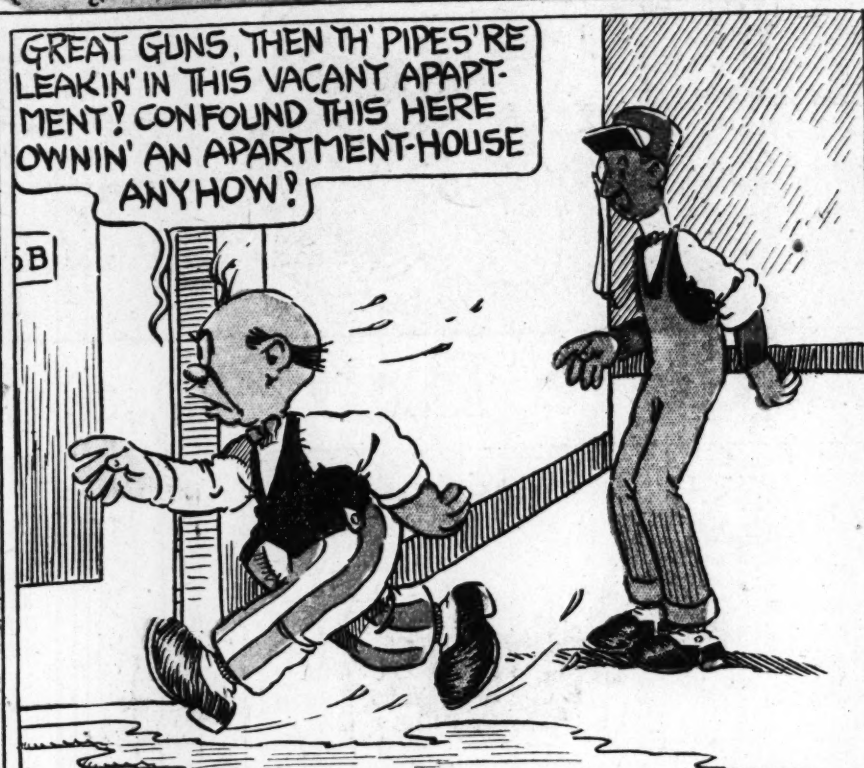
That Son-In-Law of Pa's!

This "Janiting" is a Hard Job
Even with Soft Water.

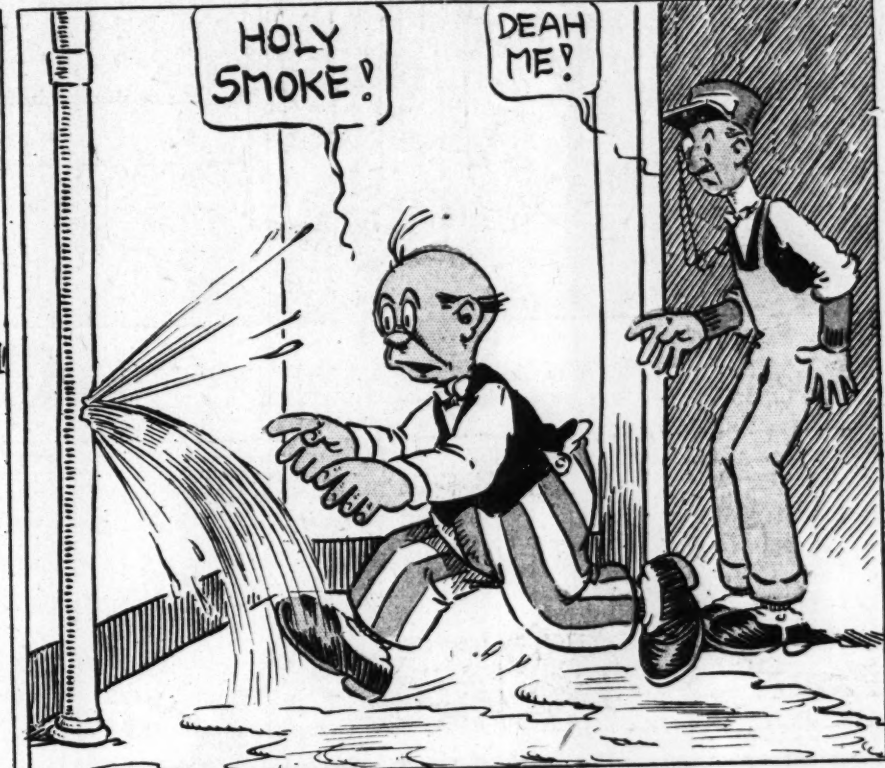


A FINE PORTER YOU ARE? WHAT'D YA MEAN BY LETTIN' WATER STAND 'ROUND IN TH' HALLS THIS WAY?

WHY—DEAH ME, I JUST MOPPED THAT UP A MOMENT AGO!



GREAT GUNS, THEN TH' PIPES'RE LEAKIN' IN THIS VACANT APARTMENT! CONFOUND THIS HERE OWNIN' AN APARTMENT-HOUSE ANYHOW?



HOLY SMOKE!

DEAH ME!



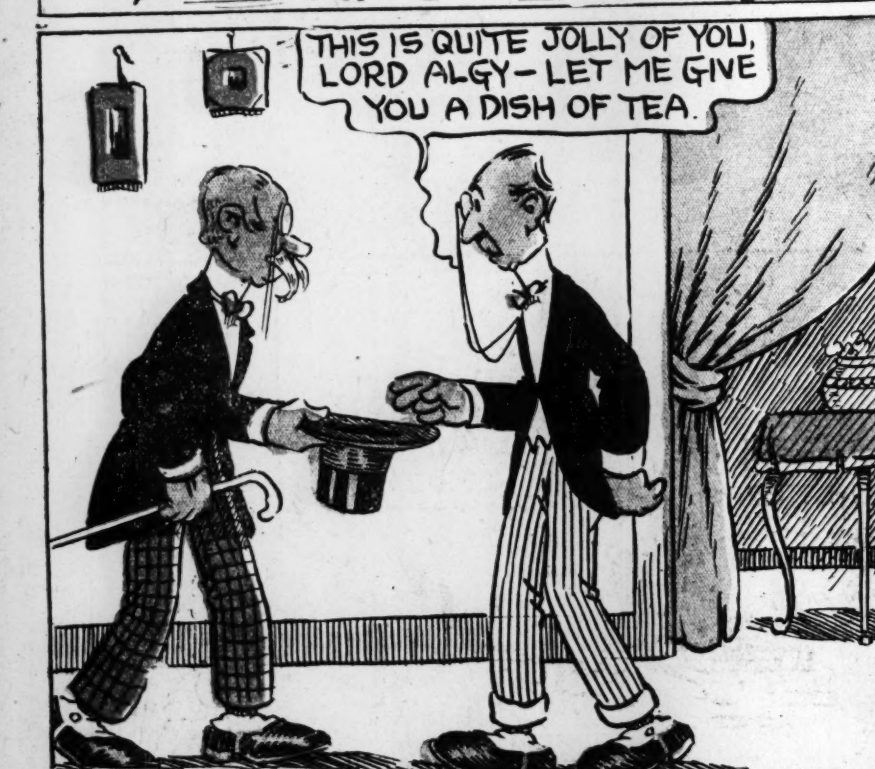
BEAT IT DOWN Y' TH' CELLAR AN' TURN TH' WATER OFF! I'LL TRY AN' KEEP IT FROM FLOODIN' TH' PLACE IN TH' MEANTIME!



OH CEDRIC—CEDRIC, DEAR! COME HERE, QUICK!



CHANGE YOUR CLOTHES QUICKLY! LORD ALGY IS CALLING—HE'S ON HIS WAY UP TO THE APARTMENT NOW, AND HE MUSTN'T SEE YOU IN THIS GARB!



THIS IS QUITE JOLLY OF YOU, LORD ALGY—LET ME GIVE YOU A DISH OF TEA.



AN—ER—I SAY?

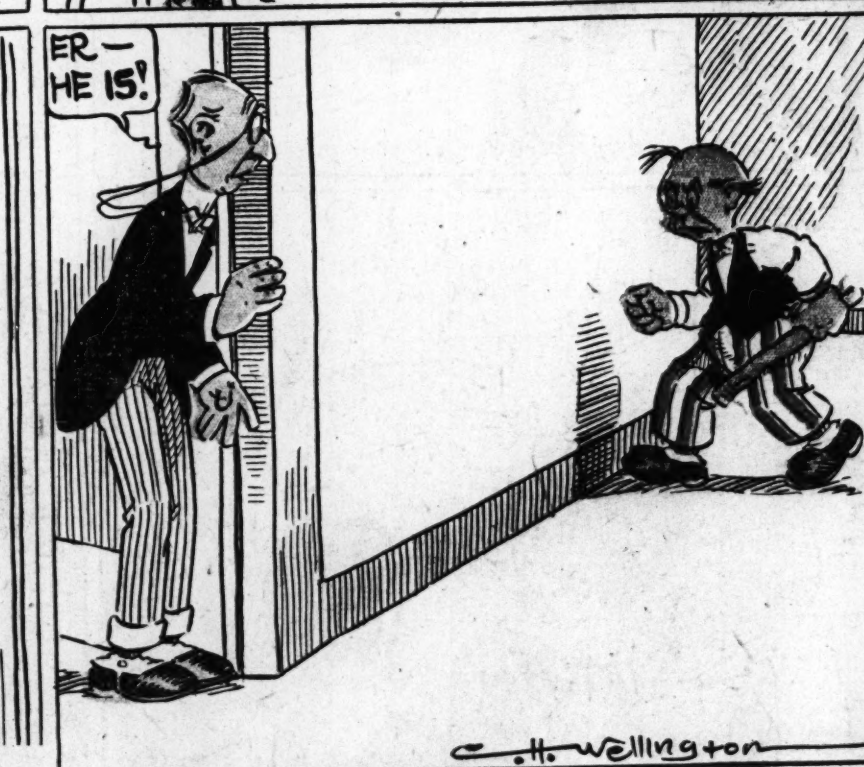
?



MY WORD! THAT BALLY LEAK!



DEAH ME, AND I QUITE FANGOT TO TURN OFF THE WATAN—I FEAH FAWTHAW WILL BE PEEVED!



ER—HE IS!



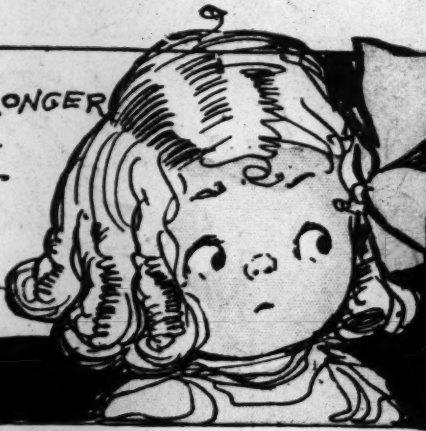
AN—ER—SO SORRY, LORD ALGY, BUT I MUST ANSK YOU TO EXCUSE ME—I—ER—I'VE JUST RE-MEMBAWED A MOST IMPAWTANT EN-GAGEMENT!



Copyright, 1917.



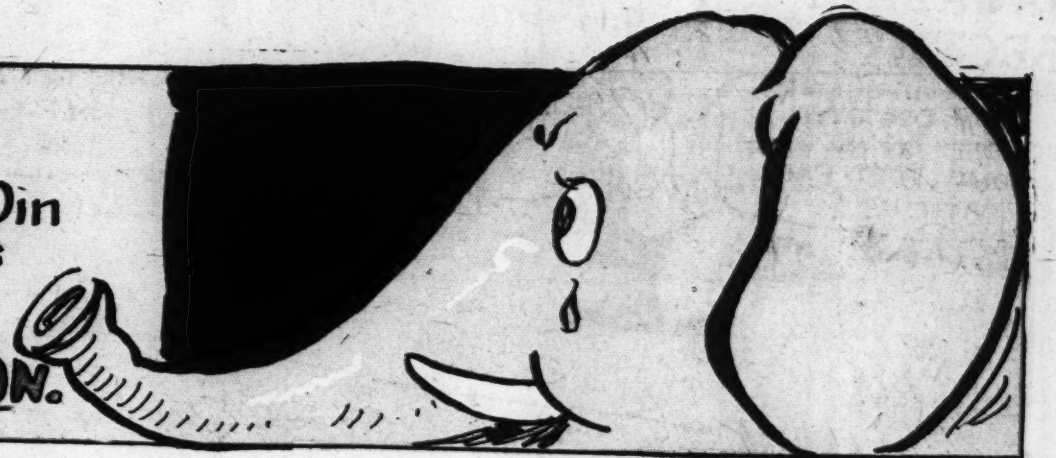
YOU'RE A STRONGER
MAN THAN I
AM - GUNGA
DIN!



Dimples

Gunga Din
gets his
Revenge

BY GRACE G. DRAYTON.



PLEASE FIX A
DOSE OF CASTOR
OIL WITH SYRUP
AND PUT IT IN
A BOTTLE

Is it FOR
A CHILD,
MADAM?

I HOPE ITS
NOT FOR ME

?



DO I HAVE
TO TAKE IT,
MOTHER?

YES DARLING -
WHEN YOU GO
TO BED TONIGHT.



YAH - BOO HOO!
I DONT WANNA
TAKE NASSY
OIL - Boo
Hoo, Hoo!



HUSH - STOP CRYING,
YOU CAN CARRY THE
MEDICINE AND I AM
GOING TO TAKE YOU
TO THE ZOO.



WHY! THERE
IS AUNTIE
AND TOMMY
WE WILL
COME BACK
TO SEE
THE 'ELEPHANT

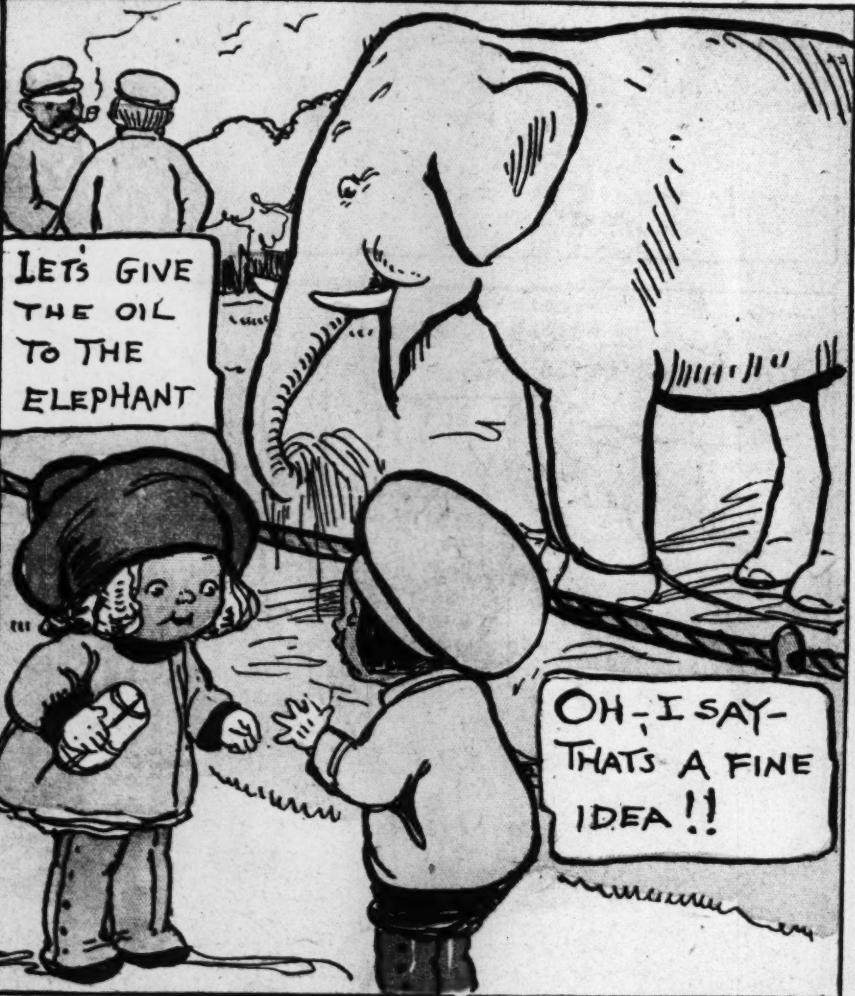
OH - LOOK AT
THE ELLY -
FANT.



MY DEAR! I'M
CRAZY TO
TELL YOU ABOUT
MY NEW BALL
GOWN!!

IS THAT
CANDY?

No! ITS
CASTOR
OIL.



LET'S GIVE
THE OIL
TO THE
ELEPHANT

OH - I SAY -
THAT'S A FINE
IDEA!!

NICE LITTLE
ELLY-FANT - HERES
A FINE DRINK
FOR YOU - ITS
SODA-WATER



HI THERE! WHAT DID THEM
KIDS GIVE GUNGADIN?



G. Drayton.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1917.

Thrills of Thanksgiving Day

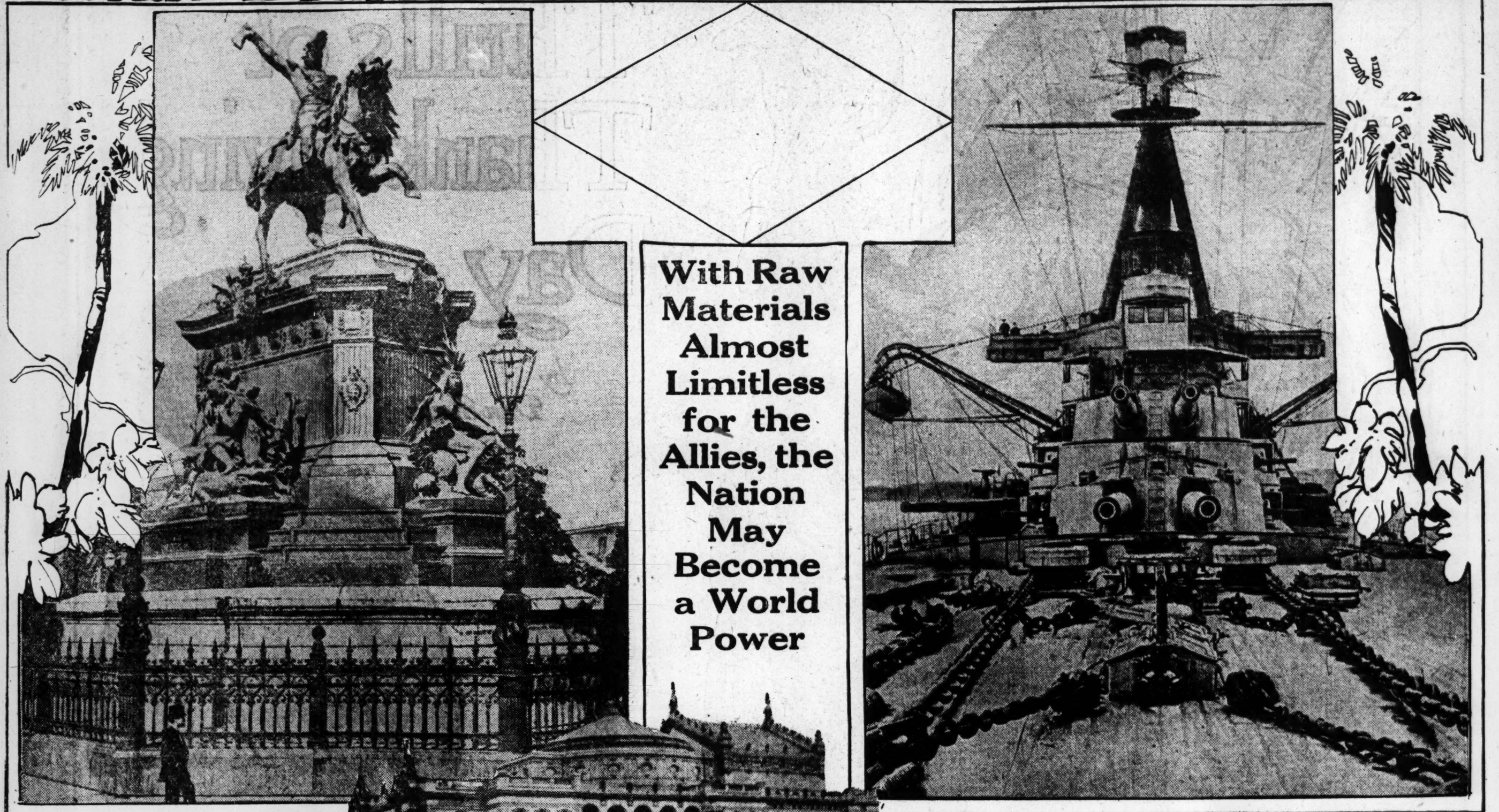
by
Dan Smith



A Fancy Dress
Version of the
Turkey Head
Dress.

ALL holidays have a new thrill in this eventful year. The drama of war sheds a strange new light upon all of life, coloring it as it never was colored before, and often, alas! discoloring it in a tragic way. Yet no upheaval of the world seems capable of disturbing fundamental sentiments. Happily much of the world does not feel the contact of disaster, nor recognize the meaning of the turbulent echoes. The boy heart is as unconscious as the turkey! The drama of farm and fireside is the drama of a day set apart in cheery and patriotic recognition of Nature's bounty—Nature, ever ready to give regardless of acknowledgment! As usual, observance takes fantastic forms—the turkey might admit that! Costumes and customs go by tradition and taste. Humanity asks its thrill and Thanksgiving Day contrives to furnish it in ways as amazingly various as human habit and surroundings. This year it is a humanity in strange environment—a humanity admonished to pause and consider the food needs of a world at war.

What Brazil will Cast into the Scales of War



High over the City of Rio de Janeiro stands the equestrian statue of Dom Pedro I, the first emperor of the sovereign state of Brazil after its secession from Portugal and a military man whose prestige may do much to awaken modern Brazil to action.

WHAT can Brazil do for the allies? Now that the great South American republic has thrown her lot with the powers of democracy will she be able to throw anything weighty into the scales that are all too nearly balanced?

She has 25,000,000 people and 3,218,991 square miles of territory. She has thirty-five warships, one of them a modern dreadnought and three others in the first class of battleships. She has a formidable fleet of torpedo cruisers and destroyers, as well as several very fast and heavily armed gunboats that have been in use on the Amazon. Her army, 30,000 strong, is in excellent condition, with the recruiting rising by leaps and bounds, now that the prospect of war is tingling through the adventurous blood of the thousands of immigrants and the fiery Latin veins of the natives.

Warfare is not strange to the Brazilians. Although a contented people, gaining an easy livelihood in a land which could with intensive development be made one of the world's most powerful states, they have fought frequently. The early days were marked by intermittent struggles between the Dutch and the Portuguese, finally resulting in the expulsion of the former in 1654. Portugal made it a principle and successfully defended it from bloody attacks by French fleets. In 1809 the discovery of gold and diamonds made it doubly dear to the King of Portugal, and the introduction of wholesale slavery made



The wealth that made Brazilian cities famous for their beautiful buildings, such as this magnificent Municipal Theater in San Paulo, can strike the kaiser hard, the allies believe.

the country a shambles. Extreme taxation provoked the Brazilians; their national spirit rose, and on Sept. 7, 1822, they declared their independence under Emperor Pedro I. Warfare with rebels and with Argentina followed, and the Brazilians, defending their weaker neighbor, Uruguay, were stressed seriously, but they cleared the field of enemies in 1870. The national

spirit still grew and in 1889 a republic was declared. Civil warfare came, as was expected, and blood flowed freely. The rebellion of 1892 put the new order to a severe test, but it weathered the storm. President Moraes succeeded to the chair in 1894 and brought the peace which his successors have maintained.

Aviation is practiced at the military school at Rio de Janeiro, and exhibition flyers are common around the centers of civilization. The military ideal descended from the warriors who won the freedom of the republic has not died in the great commercial progress of Brazil during the last quarter century. The army can be swelled enormously without further acts of law. The navy can add materially to the huge collection of submarine hunters that swarm the North Sea.

But Brazil's greatest chance to strike the kaiser lies in the stimulation of her production powers for the feeding of the allies. In her vast territory, larger by 200,000 square miles than that of the United States of America, lie food, gold, timber and rubber that are vital necessities for the allies.

The United States of Brazil as an ally is far more valuable than the United States of Brazil as a neutral, for now she can bring out gold and timber and rubber and cereals and meat in greater and cheaper quantities.

Rubber is needed by the factories of the allies. Airplane motors have already



Map of South America showing the comparative sizes of Germany and Brazil, the former being lost in the enormity of the latter.

felt the pinch of undeveloped production. Brazil furnishes three-fifths of the world's supply, and can under war pressure furnish nearly the complete supply.

Coffee will come in greater bags. Already four-fifths of all the coffee produced comes out of Brazil, and there are thousands of idle acres possible of cultivation lying in the interior. Sugar, which the

world is striving for, amounts to 300,000 tons. It, too, can be doubled, it is said, in amount if the efficiency and extreme methods which England is putting into her production schemes are applied. Every traveler has said that all Brazil needs is scientific cultivation to make it the garden spot of the world.

With the price of tobacco soaring and

The Minas Geraes, one of the world's most powerful warships, is supposed to be at sea already seeking the German foe.

with the plea for cigars rising from the trenches with more and more insistence Brazil's annual peace production of approximately 60,000,000 pounds promises well for what she can do under war conditions.

The department of agriculture has been for years striving to educate the farmers to raise wheat. Thousands of elevated acres in the country are ideal wheat lands, and only indifference has prevented the land from rising to the position of Argentina's rival. There seems little doubt but that the government will now heed the urgings of the minister of agriculture and start wheat production if for no other reason than that the price is extremely high and new bottoms will be furnished for export trade by the allies.

Although rice has been indifferently cultivated and although practically no steps have been taken to stamp out the blights that have scotched its growth, Brazil can present the very respectable amount of 116,416,000 pounds. The Pan-American Union, encouraging emigration to Brazil and assuming the bright side, still admits that "no selection is made of the seed and it is either dropped into holes or scattered with the hand and stamped in with the feet. Usually the rice is left to take its own course after planting." What could be accomplished in the way of stimulation is almost beyond estimate.

In the exportation of beef the same story of unlimited possibilities and indifferently developed opportunities is true. The republic contains fully 25,000,000 cattle. Yet the droves that are harried down through the mud to the ports for shipment are so carelessly fed and handled that they are emaciated and must be fed again for eight or nine months on the lowlands before they can be slaughtered. The cowboys drive them in the highlands from one pasture to another and scientific breeding and fattening are sadly neglected. The introduction of system and business would give to the world millions on millions of extra pounds of beef. The efforts of the government to instill these qualities into the business have been noticeable during the last few years, and the war may mean the dawn of a glorious day for this as all other branches of production.

The next twelve months will tell!

No doubt the Brazilian navy will join hands in the ring around the bottled German fleet, possibly some thousands of the gallant Latins will go into the trenches, but Brazil's greatest contributions to the cause must be supplies. She is a vast mine of the things the fighting men need. If she will realize it and spur herself on to furnish them she will not only carve a place in history for herself but make herself one of the powers.

A New Republic Between U. S. and the Panama Canal

TWO inches of type, with headlines so diminutive as to appear self-effacing, told the readers of the American newspapers a few days ago that the Central American republics were taking steps to unite. It was stated in a brief cablegram from Salvador that the movement to form a substantial federation of Central American states was well under way; that the President of Honduras had originated the plan of uniting; that all of the other four republics—Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua—had signified their willingness to attend a conference looking to this union, and that demonstrations of delight had attended the favorable responses to the proposition.

Had such news come to the American newspapers four years ago, when all the nations of the earth were at peace and "drinking delight in a fool's paradise" at The Hague, the headline writer's hand would not have itched from idleness. Had it been intimated to us of the United States

that a new republic was forming close to our Panama Canal, with a total population just 2,000,000 short of Canada's, with a seacoast of a thousand miles on the Atlantic and a thousand miles on the Pacific, and with a standing army of more than 300,000, at least we would have looked at one another and remarked, "Important, if true."

The truth of the matter is that, should the movement now well under way in Central America prove successful (and there now seems little doubt of it), a republic will be formed between the United States and the Panama Canal more than one-third as large as Mexico. It will be a political union of states which, with the power of making treaties with all the first-class nations of the earth, might one of these days come to figure in a significant way in the affairs of all the Americas.

For nearly a hundred years these tiny republics of the Caribbean quarter have not been getting along well together.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION PICTURES OF THE WAR



FIGHTING A NORTH ATLANTIC GALE

OVER on "the other side" American boys and American ships are breasting the winter seas in their battle against the Prussian pirates. Their spirits are high as the seas themselves and they are making their work count. The artist has pictured here the deck of a destroyer.
(Drawn by F. V. Noddy from Photos by Committee on Public Information.)

THE MAGAZINE OF THE WAR



ATTACKING REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE AIR

It has now become a regular duty of certain types of allied machines to get right down to within a few hundred feet of the ground and fire on the enemy trenches or reinforcements which are being hurried up behind his lines and which are out of range of the big guns. In the picture a contact patrol machine has dived right down upon a body of Hunns, and the gunner is lashing them with a hail of lead from his Lewis gun. The aeroplane comes upon the scene so quickly that surprise is its great safeguard.

For it can dive upon its foes on the ground, spray them for a few minutes, throw them into confusion and be up and away again before they are able to direct an effective fire upon him. Some of these machines have come down over the enemy trenches and fired into them from a height of less than fifty feet.

(Drawn by G. H. Davis and D. MacPherson for The Sphere, London.)

AMERICAN GIRLS WHO DO THINGS



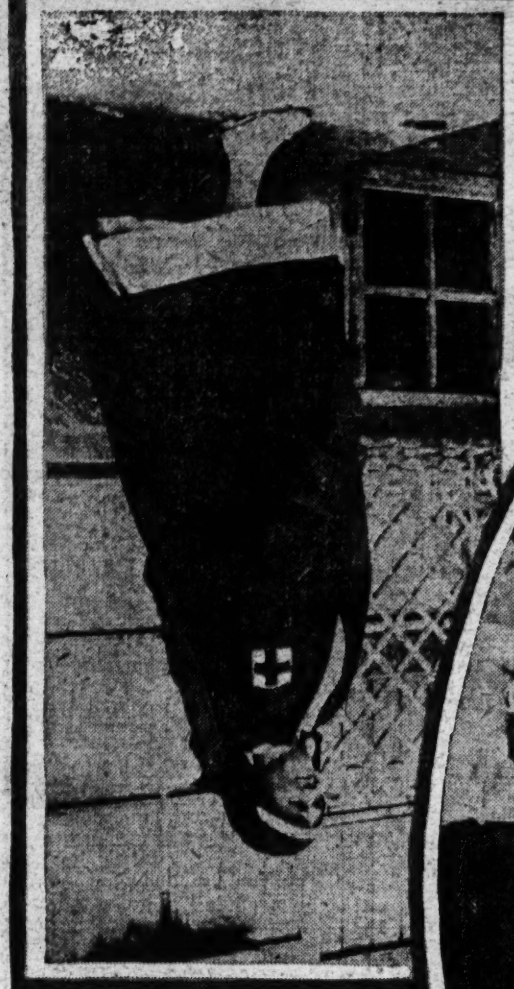
MISS KATHERINE THAW seems perfectly happy in the hospital at St. Valery-en-Caux. Her uncle, Mr. Benjamin T. Thaw, of Pittsburg, father of Lieutenant William Thaw, of the La Fayette Escadrille, is on her left.



At the left is Dr. Ralph Fitch, of Rochester, N. Y. Honor for his work at the St. Valery-en-Caux Hospital. It has recently been moved to Quebeaux. Miss Eleanor Fowler, one of the American girls who has been doing a big work, is shown at the right. The hospital has passed hundreds of wounded French soldiers through its doors and has a firm hold on the affections of the entire French nation.

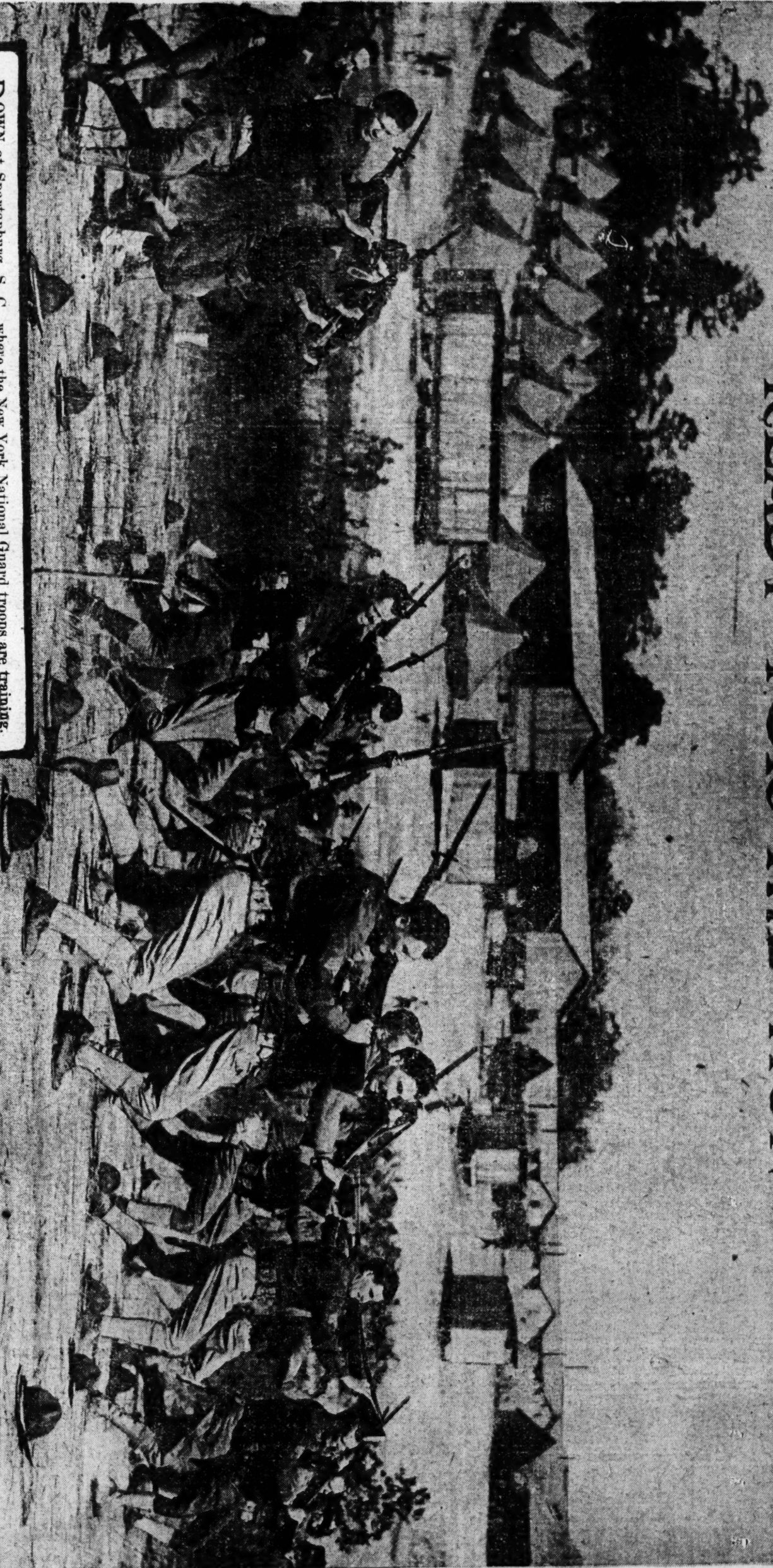


MISS MARGARET CASE, of New York city, and Armand, who constitute the old clothes repair squad of the hospital, pose for their pictures (above). At the left Miss Mary K. Nelson, who is the head nurse in the hospital, is making certain her charges have everything to make them comfortable.



READY FOR THE HON

DOWN at Spartanburg, S. C., where the New York National Guard troops are training, the instructors are impressing on the men the importance of "getting Fritz" in the quickest and most effective way. Here is a platoon being taught what to do when the bayonet misses. It is the butt stroke. The butt of the gun is supposed to permanently cripple Fritz's face. That the drill is taken seriously is evidenced by the expressions of the men.

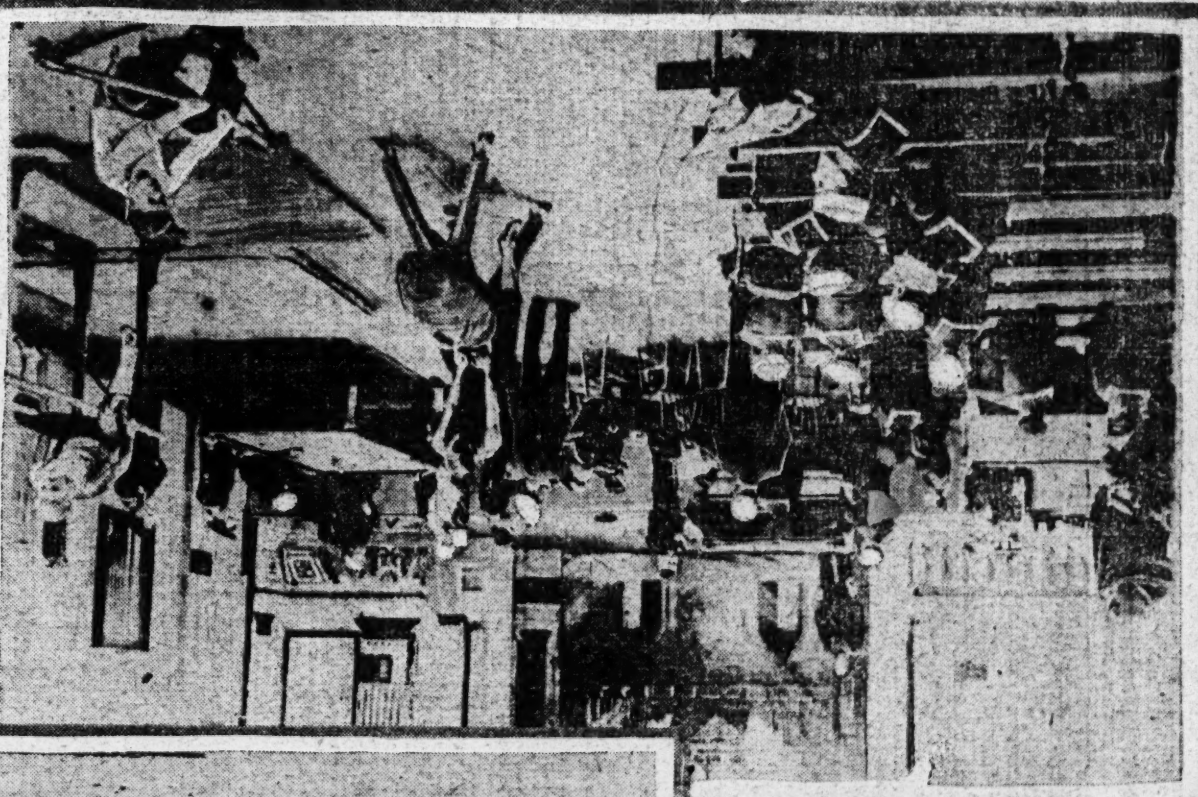
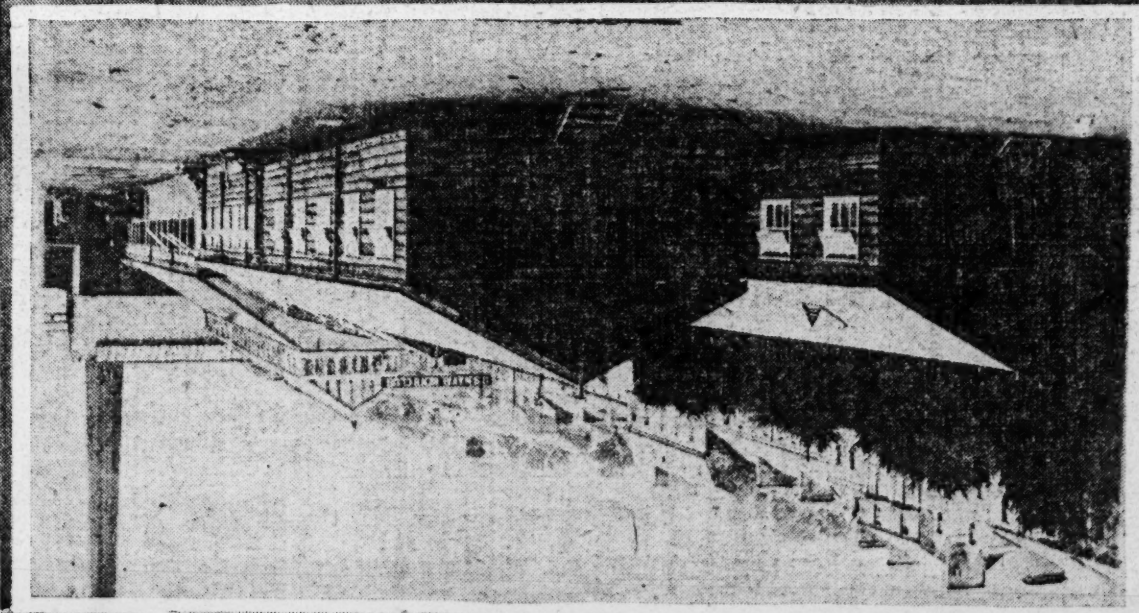


A BARK AND A BITE

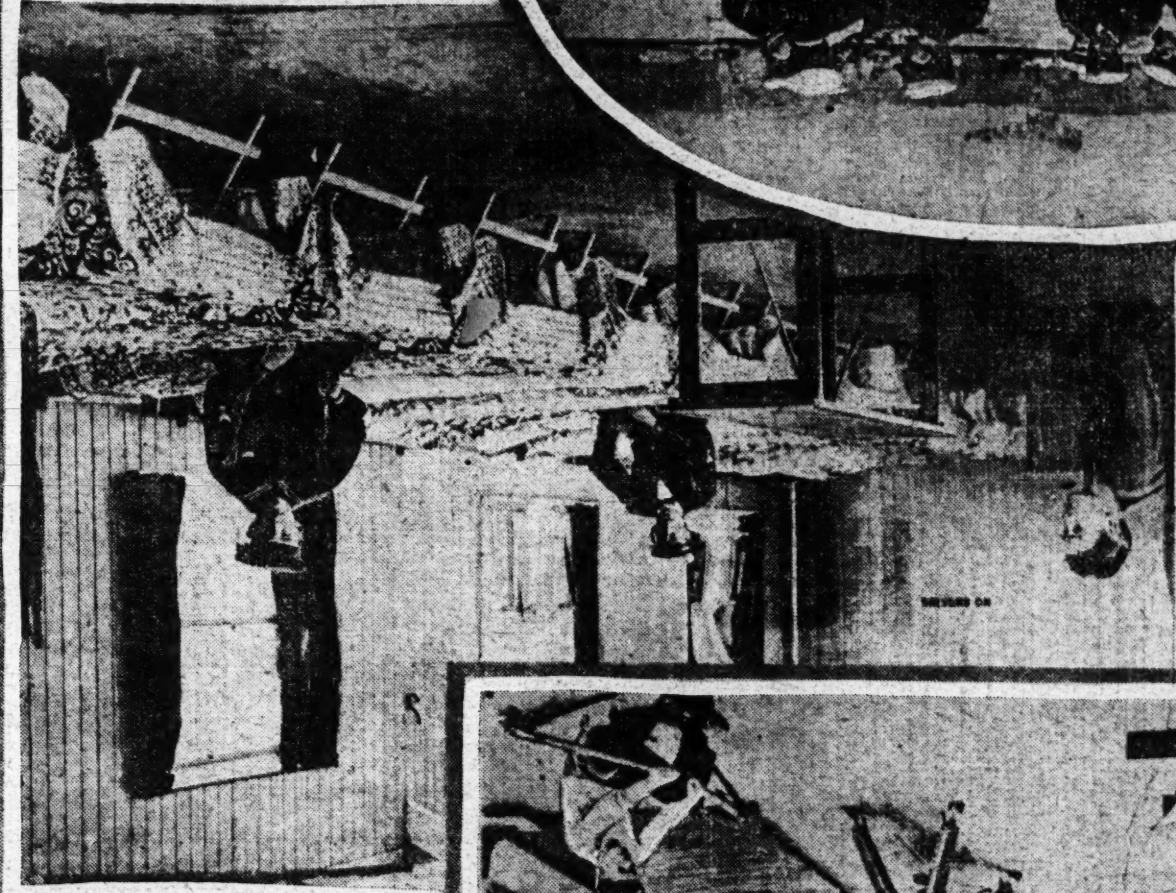
THIS "305" is tearing up a few hundred yards of Boche trenches twelve miles away whenever she barks. The recoil sends the piece back under the screen that hides her from aviators' eyes. The gun is mounted on railway trucks that carry it to any part of the front.



OUR SAILORMEN OVER SEAS



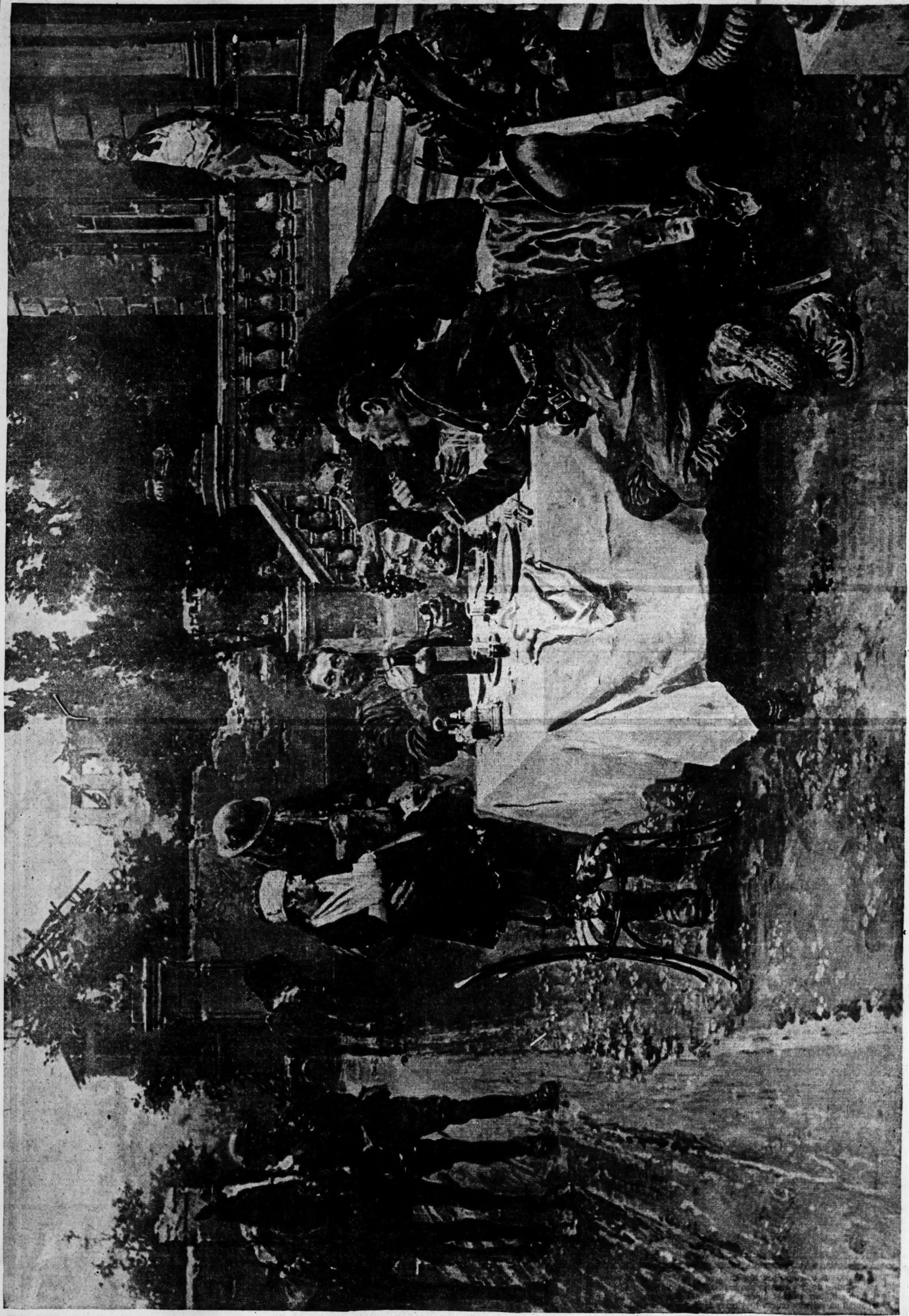
IN one of the more important ports in British waters where the American destroyer fleet is based the men have established a club where they can have "all the comforts of home" when they are ashore. Above is a photograph of the club houses—"U. S. Naval Men's Club, U. S. Destroyer." It is convenient to the landing places and is extremely popular.



THE assembly room of the club has a stage for plays or motion pictures, a billiard table, gymnasium apparatus, a library, writing materials and everything a comfortable club house should have. At the right is a picture of one of the dormitories, where the boys can get away occasionally from the hammocks aboard ship.



ADMIRAL W. B. MAYO, commander of the Atlantic fleet, during his recent trip abroad inspected the British Grand Fleet. At the left he is shown stepping on the deck of the British flagship. Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander in chief, and staff are welcoming him as he comes from the pinnacle. (Photos Committee on Public Information.)



(Drawn by F. Matania for The Sphere, London.)

THE ONLY WOUNDED IN THE VILLAGE

THIS picture will add greatly to Signor Matania's already big reputation as an artist. He has just returned from the western front

and this is one of the incidents that left on him a lasting impression. The little girl was the only victim in the village of a long distance

shell. A splinter struck her and a kindly orderly picked her up and rode with her to headquarters, where she became the pet of the

officers—literally a "daughter of the regiment." The proprietor of the chateau stands smiling on the steps.

Who is Number One?

A New Story by ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

Read It Here—Then See It at Your Motion Picture Theatre

Leading Facts About the Year's Biggest Mystery Story

GRAHAM HALE, a prominent American banker and inventor, is the object of the wrath of a person unknown. Tommy Hale, his son, is also marked for punishment. Aimee Villon, his ward, arrives from London and is thrown into the midst of the intrigue. The secret enemy loots Hale's private vault and steals the plans of his latest war inventions. Later they capture Hale's "Sea Crawler"—a new type of submarine. Hale and his party give chase in a government submarine which is torpedoed and Aimee Villon captured. The present chapter tells of her ingenious attempts to elude those who seek the ruin of her guardian.

(Copyright Reserved—Paramount Pictures Corporation.)

EPISODE NO. 5

"Halls of Hazard."

WHEN Tommy Hale plunged overboard from the J-5 just before the torpedo fired by the miscreants who had stolen his father's submarine, the Sea Crawler, shattered the navy vessel, he tried to stay by Aimee Villon, his father's ward. He meant to lend her a hand, should it be necessary, while they were all swimming about waiting to be picked up. But the suction of the sinking craft dragged him down; for the second time that day he was drawn far beneath the surface. And when he struggled up again, he scanned the tossing waters in vain for trace of Aimee. He had no fear for her; he was almost sure that she had been far enough from the sinking submarine to escape the whirlpool caused by her foundering, in which he had himself been caught. She was, he knew, a strong and fearless swimmer.

"Over this way, Hale!" The cheery call came to him, clear and distinct. "Your father's over here—we'd better try to keep together. I shouted to Miss Villon, but she didn't hear me."

Tommy changed his direction, and found himself, soon, in the company of all who had leaped from the submarine—except Aimee. It was Ferguson who spied her first—and saw, too, the Sea Crawler bearing down upon her.

"They're going to take her aboard!" he said. "By Jove—I don't like that—"

Tommy was desperate with rage and fear. "Is there nothing we can do?" he cried. "But there was no need of an answer. The men on the submarine drew Aimee aboard; a minute later the Sea Crawler dove and was lost to their sight. They were utterly helpless—Tommy had to reconcile himself to seeing the girl carried down, the prisoner of The Twisted Thread, that mysterious and malevolent organization which for years had hounded his father with vague and obscure threats and had now begun to put them into execution."

Graham Hale, Tommy's father, groaned as Tommy turned toward him.

"They're striking at me through her!" he said. "They have marked you, and Aimee, and everyone, I suppose, who is connected with me. If they would only kill me and have done with their devilish work!"

Help was near for the men who were left in the water after the Sea Crawler's dive. A coasting steamer was coming up fast; they had been seen, and her boats were already being swung out to come to the rescue. Within half an hour of the torpedoing of the J-5 her company was aboard the rescue ship, and its commander, obeying the instant orders of Lieutenant Ferguson, backed as they were by Graham Hale's promise to pay liberally for what he wanted, was heading back for port, instead of keeping on his course for his destination, a port far to the north.

Once ashore every possible wheel was set in motion to aid in bringing the pirates of The Twisted Thread to justice. The police, the agents of the United States secret service, private detectives in the employment of the agencies used by Graham Hale, were all instructed to concentrate upon the search for Aimee Villon. Graham Hale considered the punishment of the men who had robbed him to be secondary to the search for his ward; her return, safe and unhurt, was the one thing that counted in his eyes.

And, while Tommy waited, despairingly, for the word that did not come, Aimee turned from the window of the garret in which she was imprisoned, at the sound of the threatening voice of the man his fellows called Ralph Green. She had eluded his attempt upon her an hour before by a trick; while she had waited for his return, and his inevitable assault upon the feeble barricade she had built up before her bolted door, she had seen her one hope of rescue fade out and die.

She had managed to write, upon a piece of linen torn from the sleeve of the shirt she wore with her riding habit, a wild appeal to Graham Hale. This message she had tossed from her window, hoping that some passer-by would pick it up, read it, and see that it reached its destination. She knew where The Twisted Thread had taken her; although she had been blindfolded, she had managed to get a glimpse of the street signs and the number of the house to which she had been transferred from the Sea Crawler—by which trick the cordon Lieutenant Ferguson had caused to be flung about the coast had been eluded.

But fate had played a scurvy trick upon her. A score of passer-bys, in plain sight of her, had walked past and over her precious message, as it lay on the pavement. Their feet had spurned it. At last a child had picked it up—but had seen in it nothing but a petticoat for her ragged doll!

And now, with that hope gone, Aimee had to turn to face the attack of Ralph Green, with his nameless purpose, upon her door.

"Open!" he snarled. "Let me in—or you'll be sorry—"

out of date. Across it was written, in a bold hand, the inscription—"With love, Camille." Aimee started in surprise as she saw the photograph. For a moment she gave ground, stepped back as if she had had a shock. Graham Hale sighed, laid the picture down. And then, with a rush, Aimee flung her arms about his neck.

"Aimee!" he cried, joyfully. "You're safe—you got away from them? Thank God!" "Yes—I'm all right!" she said. "How did you and Tommy escape? And where is he?" "He's gone to rescue you—at Varick street!" said Hale. "The police found a note you must have dropped from the window!" He stopped. Fear showed in his eyes. "It was from you? It wasn't another trap set by The Twisted Thread?"

"No—it was from me," said Aimee. "But I'd given up hope that anyone would ever find it who would know what to do with it!"

Swiftly she told him what she had seen from her window—her despair when the

them tires, sir," said Thompson. "They wasn't punctured nor blown out, sir. They was cut. See—I brought them up to show you how it was done."

He laid the deflated tire before them. And the cut was plainly visible. It was the triple T of The Twisted Thread! Aimee and Hale stared at one another. And the girl stood, a moment, wringing her hands.

"It was a trick! They knew he'd be going—perhaps the taxicab was sent by them, because they knew he'd take it!" she said. "I shall start at once and go to the house where you were!" said Graham Hale.

"I'm coming, too," said Aimee. "I'd go for me just a minute—just while I change my clothes!"

Tommy Hale, half mad with fear and anxiety, acted at once upon the message that came to him from police headquarters after the policeman Aimee had seen had, at last, found her note.

"We're sending two detectives about

captured Tommy, with an imprecation. "How did that happen?"

The leader shrugged his shoulders. "I suppose Ralph was the same sort of fool he always has been," he said. "He thinks he's a lady killer—the mutt! She limousine could carry them. They were put one over on him, anyway—knocked him out, somehow—tripped him, he said, so that his head struck something when he went down. Then she got to the roof just ahead of Bill and Harry, and got away from them finally by jumping across to a fire escape. They wouldn't follow her. Some nerve, that girl's got! You've got to hand it to her."

Even as he spoke there came a thunderous, ominous knocking at the door that opened into the street. And harsh voices demanded entrance.

Tommy's heart leaped. The police! He was sure of it. But the gangsters did not seem greatly concerned.

"There are the cops, I guess," he said. "Number Three had the wire tapped when they told Graham Hale they'd found the girl's note. Well—we're ready for them! Get the kid down with the others!"

Tommy was carried down a flight of steps into a dark, damp cellar. He was carried through a room in which he saw the crew of the Sea Crawler, flustered and helpless like himself, and then, seemingly as an afterthought, back into another small room. "We'll keep him," said one of those who carried him.

So he was put away by himself. He lay still, staring up at the roof of the cavernous room in which he had been placed. Moisture dripped from it; a damp, foul smell was in the air. And the fumes of blasting powder were in the air, too, making it hard to breathe. Ever and again a blast from the subway work outside shook Tommy and the whole building; it seemed to him, once or twice, that the whole place was about to come crashing down about him.

Above there was a good deal of noise. Heavy voices were heard, and the tramp of men in heavy boots. The detectives, he guessed, were making a search. In the spot where he lay he could see the steps that led down to the cellar from the street floor. And now two men came down them, silently, craftily. They stood at either side of the foot of the stairs, waiting; in their hands they carried slung shots. He guessed their purpose, but he could do nothing. Fascinated, he listened and watched. He saw two feet appear on the topmost step; in a moment two strangers, plainly the detectives, were in plain sight. Behind them came members of the gang.

Swiftly and surely the two men who lay in ambush launched their attack. The detectives, taken utterly by surprise, never

back!" he said. "We've got you where we want you now!"

Meanwhile Graham Hale and Aimee were off swiftly as Graham Hale's most powerful limousine could carry them. They were prey to the keenest anxiety, but they were supported by the thought that at least The Twisted Thread was cornered now—that the police, with power and force enough to take care of any organization of criminals, no matter how powerful it might be, was at work.

No outward sign of disorder greeted them when they reached the house. If police reinforcements were coming, they had not yet arrived. A single policeman, the one Aimee had seen from her window, was on post, fat, placid, good natured. He stood over a grating, and just as Hale and Aimee, puzzled, uncertain, got out of their car and went toward him, he started, and stared down at the grating. Then he bent down and tugged at it, and, as he got it loose, the head and shoulders of a man who had evidently been in a fight appeared. The policeman helped him up, and cried out in surprise.

"Mike O'Brien!" he cried. "Glory, Mike—who's been after beatin' you up the way you're perishin', entirely?"

Graham Hale got an explanation in a moment. O'Brien and Driscoll were the detectives who had been caught by The Twisted Thread. But, for once, the gang had been too sure. Already O'Brien was telephoning for more men; the crew of the Sea Crawler, freed by the officers, and guided through an entrance that had been opened into the new subway ditch, came up to help.

"My son must be in there!" cried Graham Hale. "Can't you save him?"

"We'll be tryin' in a jiffy, sir," said O'Brien. "Driscoll and me have a score to settle with them lads in there ourselves, too, for that matter!"

There was no delay. O'Brien and Driscoll, their guns out, backed by the men from the Sea Crawler, who, weak as they were from hunger and from long confinement in a cramped position, were eager to get back at their captors, began an immediate assault upon the door. And Aimee, despite Graham Hale's plea that she should go back to the limousine and wait, was ready, automatic pistol in hand, to follow them and do her part.

The door gave way before the assault that was made upon it with a beam requisitioned from the subway work. But, though the officers were careful this time, no stream of bullets poured from the darkness within, as they had half expected. Silence, emptiness, greeted them, when they went in. O'Brien stood, listening; a sound upstairs made him cry out.

"Is there a way out by the roof, miss?" he asked.

"Yes—oh, yes!" she cried. "Then it's there they are, boys—I hear them!" he said. "Come on!"

He leaped up the stairs. Already, outside the clang of an arriving patrol wagon could be heard. There was a rush up the stairs. But Aimee, guided by a lure instinct, went down. As she descended the cellar stairs a man rushed past her almost knocking her down. She recognized him as one of the gangsters, and, though he saw her, he did not stop to molest her. Blind terror seemed to be driving him. And he was gone before Aimee could turn to fire at him.

She went on. And suddenly she was thrown down by a shock that shook the house. Plaster was flying all about her; she guessed that a blast in the subway, more violent than usual, was the explanation. She picked herself up and went on. And before her she saw Tommy. He lay still; blood flowed from a cut on his forehead. She ran to him and knelt down. At once she saw what had happened. A piece of the ceiling loosened by the blast, had struck him. She took his head in her lap, and stanching the blood, with her handkerchief. Desperately she worked to loosen his bonds, and all the time she called his name.

"Tommy! Tommy, dear—it's Aimee! Speak to me!" she cried.

He stirred, faintly.

And then, just as she thought he was about to answer, there came a new shock, a new explosion, infinitely greater and more terrifying than the first. The floor rose below them; the walls collapsed; plaster, bits of wood, heavy objects of all sorts, flew all about them. Aimee screamed, and tried to cover Tommy's helpless, inert, body with her own. Something struck her shoulder; she felt a fearful pressure upon her feet. Then, for a moment, she fainted.

When she recovered her senses she could not move. She was pinned down by some heavy object—a beam, she thought—that had fallen across her feet. The air was clearer, now; the dust and debris of the explosion were settling. Above the ceiling was gone; through the wreckage, the light from outside came in.

And then she screamed. In sudden horror. Above them a beam, a huge, massive beam, was tottering—it was about to fall. It must crush them if it did. And she could not move. Her scream seemed to rouse Tommy. His eyes opened, and he looked up, to see the wavering beam, slipping, the single crosspiece that supported it being pushed out of place—

Next Week: "The Flight of the Fury." A more intimate glimpse of the power behind the attacks upon Graham Hale. An unexpected turn of affairs within the Hale household. A chapter of surprises and heart

Don't be scared Mr. Cop it's only my doll's skirt"



Up to the roof—and safety



Her only hope lies in the long leap across

child had picked up her note and used it to

clothe her doll.

"The policeman's you saw must have found it, later," said Hale, "and he recognized your name—a general alarm has been out for you, and every policeman in the city has tried to find you. Tommy has gone now to join the detectives and police in a raid on that house—"

"Oh!" said Aimee, uncertainly. "They're in great strength. They had the men from the Sea Crawler imprisoned there, too—down in the cellar, I think. I'm fearfully afraid—oh, I hope Tommy will be all right! He's so impulsive—"

"He ought to be all right," said his father, nervously. "The police telephoned to him—I was out at the time. When I returned I found a note from him, explaining where he'd gone. He drove off in his car, with Thompson, his own chauffeur."

"Look—there's his car—coming up the drive—but he isn't in it!" said Aimee.

They ran out, together. Thompson, the chauffeur, explained his return.

"We'd gone about a mile, sir," he said to Graham Hale, "when both rear tires went flat. There was a taxi just passing us, empty, and Mr. Tommy jumped into it and went on. He told me to come back after I'd changed the tires—said he couldn't wait for me to do it."

"Oh, I see—" said Hale.

"But there was something queer about

at once," the official who telephoned to him said. "And more will follow. If you want to go to the address given in the note you will find out whatever our men discover. Report to Captain Price."

Tommy's car was ready and waiting, and he started immediately. But, as Thompson had told Aimee and Graham Hale, the flat tires caused him to abandon his own machine and hail the taxicab which was so opportunely at hand. He stepped into it, unsuspectingly—and found himself at once engaged in a desperate struggle with a man

He could offer no resistance when he was taken from the cab and hurried into the old warehouse. The street was, for the moment, deserted; no one saw what was going on. And Tommy heard, with a sinking heart, the shout of delight that came just as he himself could scarcely be seen by anyone in there.

Laughing, the gangsters, flushed with their triumph, went back. One stopped to sneer at Tommy, and to touch his ribs with his foot.

"Swell chance you've got this time, my interest."



Aimee wonders at her guardian's preoccupation

A Picture that *Could Not* be 'Made in Germany'!



SAVE this picture and look at it again next Thursday morning. Think about it a little before you sit down to the good dinner which celebrates the day. It is something more than a study of two children and a turkey. It is a revelation of why America will sooner or later defeat Germany in war.

In the first place Germany has no turkeys with which to fatten its children. Secondly, Germany does not permit its children of this age to run and play on clear, crisp, beautiful mornings as do American children. The children of the fatherland are kept in bed until nearly noon. They are put to bed at sundown. All this is because they get hungry when they run and play, far hungrier than when they lie quietly in bed, and there is not enough food for hungry children if the soldiers are to be fed.

How can a nation dare to imagine victory when it half starves its children to feed its soldiers? How can a ruler who keeps his

Our Children Sharpening Appetites at Play—German Children Kept in Bed to Avoid Hunger—That Decides the War

child subjects in bed so that they will not desire normal meals hope to match his strength over the years with those free peoples whose hearty, lusty children shout and laugh and race in the joy of prospective turkey and dressing?

The two children upon this page are average Americans of their years. They will have turkey Thanksgiving day. They will grow up to strong maturity.

And who knows but the war may have to be decided by those who are now but children. Experts there are in plenty who maintain that this conflict may last ten years longer. If this should prove true then the strength of the new soldiers in that day

will decide the issue. Where will Germany be in that day? How can her men whose childhood was malnourished contest with men whose boyhood was fed with turkey and with strenuous play?

Barbarous discipline has decreed that the German children ate too much. Autocracy decided that as a last resort the vitality of these "little cattle" must be conserved as much as possible by keeping them from getting hungry. So, long before sunset, they are hustled off to bed and kept there until nearly noon of the next day. They are forbidden to cry, for crying makes a child hungry. They are forbidden to run and play in the immoral manner of childhood, because play

creates a keen appetite. They are kept out of the sun, because the sun puts new energy in their little bodies, and this new energy craves the food needed by the rapers of Belgium, the "gas" and fire wielders of the Hindenburg line.

No one but Wilhelm Hohenzollern is to blame for this pathetic condition of German children. It is his war; it is his plan. He should have thought of the children before he slapped the world's face. By giving up his mad dream he can stop the starving of his children any time that he wants. By getting out and from under, by restoring what he ruined, by giving his miserable people the reins of government and allowing them to

promise such a thing can never happen again he can give the children turkey. He has violated humanity, justice, and right now he is violating science.

Dr. Mary S. Rose, a noted authority on nutrition, says that babies cannot be kept in their cradles if they are to grow up properly. Exercise is fundamental, and little children obtain it by flourishing their feet in the air, by thrashing the quilts with their soft fists and by crying vociferously. To lie in bed eighteen hours at a stretch days on days is to keep the child weak and pallid.

Even a war-mad emperor may sooner or later abandon his own particular "Gott" and realize that fate is after all a question of calories. Even he, obsessed with conquest, may in time awaken to the fact that there must be differences in the fighting power of the man who has had Thanksgiving dinners all his youth and the man who has had enforced sleep for years of his precious boyhood.

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